

# THE ONTARIO PLAN

## In Corrections



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REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

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DEPARTMENT  
OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

REPORT  
OF THE  
MINISTER

For The Year Ending 31st March, 1968

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THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO  
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1969



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THE HONOURABLE W. ROSS MACDONALD, P.C., C.D., Q.C., LL.D.  
*Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario*

YOUR HONOUR:

I am pleased to present the Annual Report of the Department of Correctional Services for the year ending March 31, 1968.

An overview of the progress during the year and the directions in which the Department is moving is presented in the ensuing pages by the Deputy Minister, an extremely capable and valuable administrator, to whom I am greatly indebted for his continued co-operation and assistance.

After years of unprecedented achievement in the initiation and development of new and progressive programs, the Department moved, during the first Session of the 28th Legislature, to streamline further its operations.

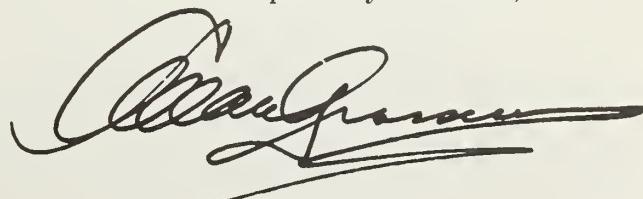
On July 1st, the Correctional Services Act, 1968 was proclaimed. This legislation consolidated eighteen acts into one, and changed the name of the Department from Reform Institutions to Correctional Services.

The new act also paved the way for the Department to establish a program of "Live-in, Work-out" that promises to increase the effectiveness of reintegration of offenders in the community. In the coming year, the Department will continue to study and to search out methods and approaches to rehabilitation which will increase the effectiveness of our efforts on behalf of adult offenders and juvenile wards.

I am very proud of the staff of the Department and wish to thank them sincerely for their loyalty and to commend them on the dedication and energy which they have demonstrated in the performance of their day-to-day responsibilities.

I also wish to express my appreciation for the important assistance provided by members of the Minister's Advisory Council on the Treatment of the Offender, the Training Schools Advisory Board, and the Trades and Industries Advisory Committee.

Respectfully submitted,



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "W. Ross Macdonald".

Minister of Correctional Services

# STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

## **Statement**

The main purposes of the Department of Correctional Services are (1) to hold in custody, for prescribed periods, those persons sentenced by the courts to its jurisdiction and (2) to attempt to modify the attitudes of those in its care, whether children or adults, to such an extent that their actions upon release will be essentially law-abiding rather than law-breaking, and to provide them with the kind of training and treatment that will afford them better opportunities for successful personal and social adjustment. Any program within the Department must be designed with prime emphasis on these two purposes and carried out in such a way that they are in consonance with each other.

## **Principles and Methods**

It is impossible to lay down, with complete generality, principles and methods for achieving the Department's purposes. Specific methods will vary considerably with the nature of the population, with the location and size of the institution, with the type and personalities of the staff, and with the Department's assessment of public opinion. However, within these limitations, some general principles may be enumerated.

The Department lays great stress on research, and its operations are guided as much as possible by research findings; a system is currently being established which will assess regularly the efficacy of our operations. Activities are influenced largely by facts rather than by opinion and our operations research and assessment unit makes this approach possible.

Inherent in all of the Department's operations is the principle that what serves no useful purpose should be discarded.

All staff should take advantage of opportunities for healthy associations with those in our charge. Although it is dangerous to generalize about causes, laws are broken because of an individual's particular set of attitudes towards society and life in general. In order to modify these attitudes, open discussion with staff is a prime necessity. Attitudes of residents cannot be changed effectively if they are allowed to languish in a psychologically deprived atmosphere or associate entirely with others whose attitudes are similar - models of socially acceptable behaviour are necessary for identification.

The view that verbal association between staff and residents leads to a reduction of proper discipline is held to be erroneous and can only be viewed as an admission that staff are incapable of performing a proper correctional function.

Closely associated with this is the necessity of breaking down as much as possible the subculture found to some degree in all institutions. There are also in all institutions conflicts between the aims and purposes of the population and those of the administration. Some of these conflicts are almost bound to exist amongst any captive population; others result from a different set of attitudes. Despite these conflicts, some measures can be taken to reduce the psycho-sociological barriers that exist. The more these barriers

can be reduced, the more influence staff will have within the subculture. This will result in reduction of tensions, greater effective control, and greater reformatory potential. Two purely illustrative methods of achieving this are:

- (1) Greater association of staff and residents as previously mentioned, and
- (2) The use of selected custodial staff as leaders in guided group discussion.

Therefore staff who are associated with residents at whatever level should be reasonably mature and adjusted socially. Their moral values should be in the main those generally acceptable to society at large and clearly it is essential that they themselves should have respect for the law. In addition, they should have tolerance and understanding of antisocial and morally repugnant behaviour and an ability to accept the individual as a person without necessarily approving that person's behaviour.

We should provide those in our care with as many opportunities as possible for the acquisition of skills potentially useful to them in their post-release adjustment. Academic, vocational, recreational, religious, and treatment and training facilities of all types are continually increasing. Social skills and the personal adjustment of the individual should be emphasized as much as skills related to on-the-job performance. Post-discharge rehabilitative services should be expanded.

In planning new institutions, the Department will aim for units with a maximum capacity of 200 for adults and 125 for juveniles. These are populations that should not be exceeded, and certain institutions should have maxima considerably less than these. Facilities should be consistent with the size and nature of the population. It is recognized that desirable features of any institution, such as the reduction of a subculture, are difficult if not impossible to achieve without proper facilities, proper staff, and proper staff attitudes. Further, the extent of the barriers to effective communication between staff and inmates is directly proportional to the size of the institution and a partial function of it.

Staff training is constantly increasing at all levels in order to develop and maintain staff attitudes in consonance with progressive correctional thinking and the principles herein enunciated. It is recognized that good staff attitudes are the essential elements in good correctional practice, but that adequate physical plants are necessary aids to them.

It is essential to the successful operation of any program that all classes of staff work in harmony with each other. This is not to preclude healthy disagreement in arriving at a course of action. However, when a course of action has been decided, all staff should work to the best of their ability to ensure the success of the program. Staff with special skills that may contribute to the planning and operation of a program should be consulted wherever possible, even though direct responsibility for its operation may not be theirs.

# MINISTER'S ADVISORY COUNCIL ON

The Minister's Advisory Council on the Treatment of the Offender (M.A.C.T.O.) was formed in November 1959, and includes members from the legal, educational, rehabilitative and ministerial professions.



REV. MARTIN W. PINKER, O.B.E.  
CHAIRMAN

In 1952 the Rev. Mr. Pinker was Director of Central After-Care for England and Wales. He went to Germany at the request of the United Nations High Commissioner to investigate the problems of young displaced persons in prison and to advise on their rehabilitation. In 1954 he visited Bermuda at the Government's request to advise on after-care of offenders. He is the past president of the International Prisoners' Aid Societies. He was awarded the O.B.E. by Her Majesty the Queen for his contribution in this field.



HIS HONOUR  
JUDGE HARRY WAISBERG, B.A.

A graduate of Queen's University and Osgoode Hall, Judge Waisberg practised law in Sudbury for 25 years. Past president of the Sudbury Branch of the John Howard Society, he was responsible for obtaining recognition of the Society in Northern Ontario. He is a member of the Provincial Board of Directors of the John Howard Society.

JOSEPH MCCULLEY, M.A. (OXON.)

For twenty years headmaster of Pickering College, Ontario, Mr. McCulley was later Deputy Commissioner of Penitentiaries for Canada for five years. In 1952 he was appointed Warden of Hart House, University of Toronto, from which he retired in 1965. He is past president of the Canadian Penal Association, and is currently a Member of the Board of the John Howard Society of Ontario.



HER HONOUR JUDGE HELEN  
KINNEAR, B.A., Q.C., LL.D.

An honour graduate from the University of Toronto and from Osgoode Hall, Judge Kinnear was the first woman county judge and the first K.C. to be appointed in the British Commonwealth. A member of two Royal Commissions, one to investigate the law as it relates to psychiatric problems and the other the law of insanity as a defense to a charge made under the penal code, she was the County Court Judge for the County of Haldimand from 1943 to 1962 and also Juvenile and Family Court Judge for that County from 1947 to 1962. She retired from both positions on October 4th, 1962.

# THE TREATMENT OF THE OFFENDER



MONTE H. HARRIS, B.P.H.E., B.A.

A defense lawyer and graduate of Osgoode Hall, Mr. Harris also holds a degree in Physical and Health Education from the University of Toronto and is a graduate of the Ontario College of Education. He is a member of the Ontario Association of Corrections and Criminology; the Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto; Alderman of the City of Toronto; a member of the Ontario Association for Emotionally Disturbed Children; Instructor in Criminal Procedure, Bar Admission Course, Osgoode Hall; elected to the Senate of the University of Toronto — 1968-1972.



REV. JOHN MICHAEL KELLY,  
C.S.B., PH.D.

Father Kelly, after graduating from St. Michael's College, took his M.A. degree in Philosophy at the University of Toronto and his theological studies at St. Basil's Seminary. He taught secondary school in Detroit and Rochester, and was lecturer in the Department of Philosophy at Assumption College, Windsor. He took his Ph.D. at the University of Toronto, and was Chairman of the Department of Philosophy at St. Michael's College for ten years. He became President of the University of St. Michael's College in 1958.



MRS. CAMERON MCKENZIE

A member of the Beaverton Municipal Council for four years, Mrs. McKenzie was Reeve of Beaverton from 1950 to 1952. She is President of the North Ontario Children and Family Services, and was a member of the Royal Commission on Fluoridation. She is honorary Vice-President of the Ontario Division of the Red Cross Society.



GERALD E. NORI, LL.B.

Mr. Nori has practiced law in Sault Ste. Marie since graduating from Osgoode Hall in 1957. He served on the Board of Education of Sault Ste. Marie from 1960-1965, is past president of the Sault Rotary Club, and is a member of the Law Society of Upper Canada and the Canadian Bar Association; he is Vice-President of the Law Association and President of the John Howard Society of Sault Ste. Marie.

PROFESSOR H. R. STUART RYAN, Q.C.

A graduate of the University of Toronto and Osgoode Hall, Professor Ryan is a member of the Faculty of Law, Queen's University, where he teaches Criminology and Criminal Law. He is a member and past president of the John Howard Society of Kingston and a member of the Professional Advisory Board of the Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario. He has recently returned from a sabbatical year's leave in London, England, where he studied recent and pending reforms in the Criminal Law and penal system of Great Britain.



VEN. ARCHDEACON  
MYRDDYN C. DAVIES, B.A., D.D.

The former Rector of St. George's (Anglican) Church, Walkerville, for 43 years, Archdeacon Davies has been Governor of the University of Windsor, Director of Canterbury College, Windsor, and Archdeacon of Essex and Kent Counties. He was Deputy Director of Chaplains Service R.C.A.F. during the last war; is Honourary Member of the Rotary Club of Windsor, and Canadian Legion War Birds. He has participated in rehabilitation work with offenders in Windsor and Detroit, and is presently a Director of St. Leonard's House.



THE HONOURABLE ALLAN GROSSMAN  
Minister of Correctional Services



SIR:

I have the honour and the privilege of submitting my report of the Department's operations and progress for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1968. This was a year of solid achievement in the planning of new programs and the development and expansion of existing programs.

The assumption of full responsibility for the operation of county and city jails has paved the way for the integration of jails into the over-all correctional system.

In order to appraise conditions and needs in existing jails and to establish priorities for the replacement of outmoded facilities, a Task Force of senior Departmental officials was instituted. These officials are progressively visiting the jails throughout the province and making recommendations, many of which have already been acted upon. Planning is proceeding for replacement of old jails with modern Regional Detention Centres. Extensive repairs are being carried out in jails not slated for replacement in the near future.

The Department recognizes the important contribution that correctional officers can make in the rehabilitation of inmates and has provided staff training courses to upgrade employees and increase the effectiveness of their contributions. With the takeover of the jails, increased demands have been made on the present staff training facilities at Guelph. Construction of a new staff training college is being planned in the Metropolitan Toronto area. This location will make available a wide variety of lecturers from universities and from among senior administrators at Main Office. New and enlarged clinical facilities for the treatment of alcoholics, drug addicts, and sexual offenders are also being planned at the same location.

Property has been acquired and planning is under way for construction of a new reformatory, a training centre, and a Regional Detention Centre near Milton. The success of the five training centres at Brampton, Burtch, Fort William, Monteith, and Rideau indicates the advisability of expanding this type of training program for youthful offenders between the ages of 16 and 25. The proposed reformatory will accommodate 200 short-term recidivists. Its size is in keeping with the Department's announced policy of restricting all new correctional units to populations of 200 or less.

Experimentation with new techniques and approaches in the treatment of juveniles has continued in the training schools. Research is, of

course, being carried out to evaluate the effectiveness of these programs.

Property has been acquired and planning is proceeding for construction of a Reception and Assessment Centre for juveniles in the Oakville area. To be staffed by a team of professionals, this facility will add a new dimension to the assessment and placement in appropriate facilities of juvenile boys and girls admitted to training schools.

The opening, on January 29, 1969, of the Vanier Centre for Women with its modern facilities and soundly based treatment program, places Ontario in the forefront of correctional programs for adult female offenders.

A pilot project was operated during the year in which a number of young men serving sentences in correctional institutions were permitted to attend academic classes in the community. The initial results of this experiment were very encouraging. The young men were well accepted by their fellow students, made good academic progress, and generally gained self-confidence and a feeling of worth which contributed positively to their reintegration into society upon release.

Pending the passage of permissive Federal Legislation, the Department of Correctional Services Act, 1968, provides the frame work for the Department to move forward into a broad program of "Live-in, Work-out." The success of the past year's pilot project demonstrated that a full-scale program along these lines will provide a valuable new tool in rehabilitation and an additional bridge back to the community for offenders.

In recent years, under your direction, the Department has experimented in a number of areas, has initiated new programs and has constructed a variety of new facilities. In the coming year, the Department will move forward in the areas I have indicated. It will also attempt to consolidate and improve upon programs which have shown sound potential for further development.

This was a particularly strenuous year for the staff of the Department, especially in light of the additional responsibilities resulting from the integration of the 37 local jails into the correctional system. Personnel at all levels have worked effectively and with great dedication to meet the challenges inherent in maintaining progressive and forward-looking programs, and I am indebted to them for their energetic and positive contributions.

I wish to express also our appreciation of the continuing interest and assistance in our work by many interested citizens, aftercare agencies, universities, service clubs, church organizations, and government departments.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Allan Grossman".

Deputy Minister

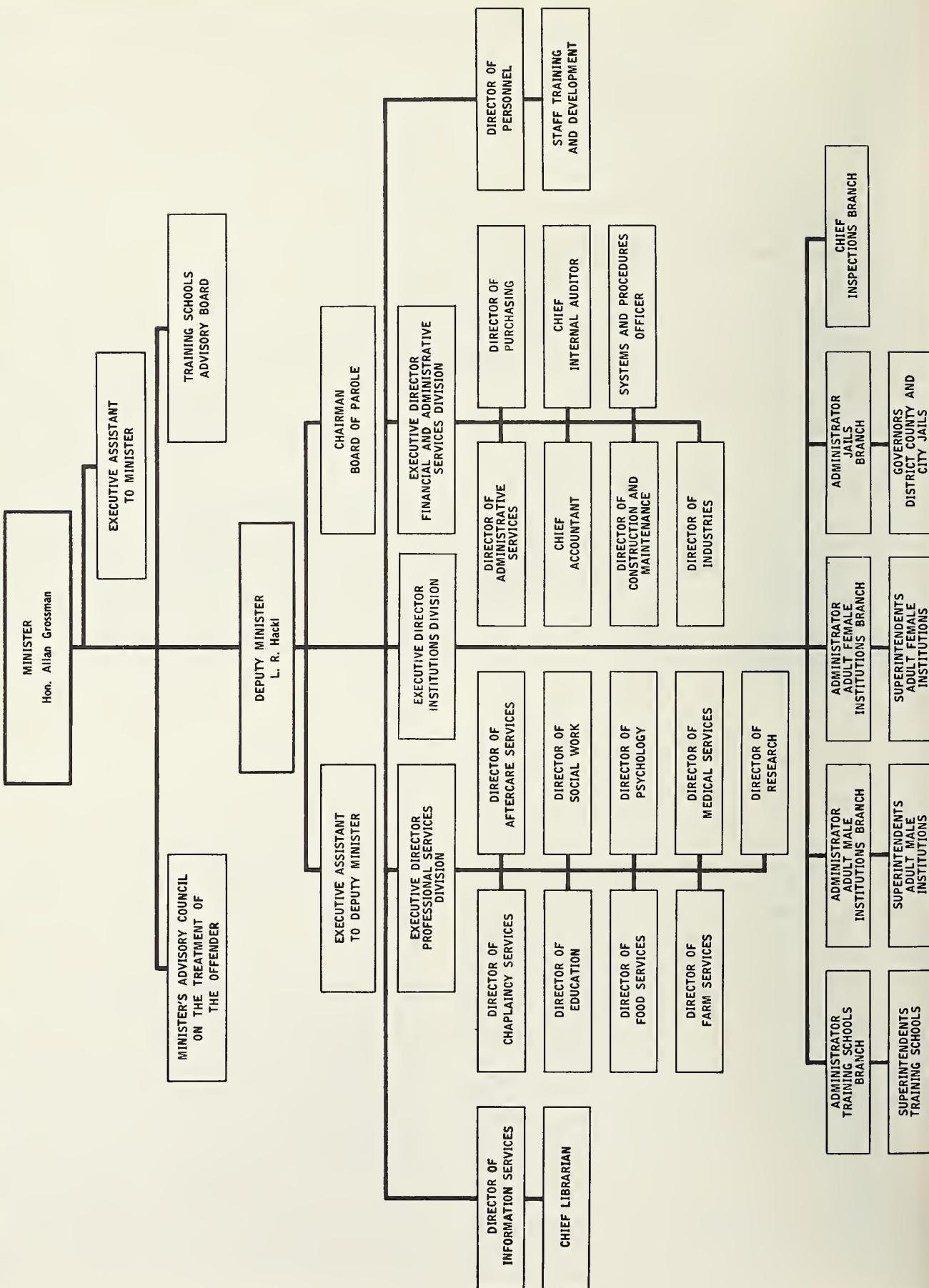


*Camp Oliver*

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## **ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES—MAIN OFFICE ORGANIZATION**



# STAFF DIRECTORY — ADMINISTRATION

434 UNIVERSITY AVENUE, TORONTO 2A, ONTARIO

MINISTER	Hon. Allan Grossman	365-4344
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO MINISTER	Mrs. W. W. Markle	365-4346
DEPUTY MINISTER	L. R. Hackl	365-4341
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR - INSTITUTIONS DIVISION	D. Sinclair	365-4342
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR - PROFESSIONAL SERVICES DIVISION	D. Penfold	365-1083
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR - ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES DIVISION	R. T. J. West	365-4342
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES - Director	T. McCarron	365-5260
ADULT FEMALE INSTITUTIONS - Administrator	Miss A. Nicholson	365-5795
ADULT MALE INSTITUTIONS - Administrator	H. C. Hutchison	365-4783
AFTERCARE SERVICES - Director	D. Mason	365-4511
- Assistant Director	J. D. Hill	365-4511
BOARD OF PAROLE - Chairman	F. Potts	365-4366
CHAPLAINCY - Director	Rev. M. S. Flint	365-1083
CHIEF BAILIFF	T. Hill	365-4350
CHIEF INTERNAL AUDITOR	J. McDevitt	365-1166
CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE - Director	G. Feher	365-2511
EDUCATION - Director	D. A. Mackey	365-1083
FARM SERVICES - Director	E. G. Wright	(Guelph) 822-0020
FINANCE - Chief Accountant	R. Eng	365-4335
FOOD SERVICES - Director	Mrs. I. Beal	365-4353
INDUSTRIES - Director	W. T. Vrooman	365-4351
INFORMATION - Director	A. S. Nuttall	365-4321
JAILS - Administrator	D. Dougall	365-4355
LIBRARY - Chief Librarian	T. J. B. Anderson	365-4321
MEDICAL SERVICES - Director	Dr. N. Goodwin	365-1083
PERSONNEL - Director	D. Fosbury	365-6601
PSYCHOLOGY - Director	W. A. Norton	365-1083
PURCHASING & SUPPLY - Director	E. Hayhurst	365-4363
RESEARCH - Director	C. Thomas Surridge	365-4325
STAFF TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT - Director	S. A. Nicol	365-6601
SYSTEMS & PROCEDURES - Officer	R. Wills	365-6249
TRAINING SCHOOLS - Administrator	H. Garraway	365-4368

# STAFF TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

In keeping with the philosophy and purpose of the Department, staff development and training programs are designed to develop attitudes, knowledge, and skills in line with current correctional practices.

These programs include participation in courses, seminars, workshops, and conferences at the Departmental Staff Training School; programs offered within the government service; seminars, courses, etc., offered by outside agencies including teaching institutions; and ongoing programs conducted by institutions both to meet specific needs and to ensure that staff members are kept abreast of new techniques and developments in the field of corrections. In addition to in-service training at the institutions, a total of 738 staff members participated in various types of training during the past year.

## BASIC TRAINING COURSE

Before being appointed to the regular staff, all correctional officers must successfully complete a 5-week basic course at the Staff Training School.

This basic course is designed to develop in the new officer, attitudes and skills in keeping with modern correctional practices and to train him in the application of these practices.

The Staff Training School, in addition to the course conducted at the "new employee level," provides facilities for conferences, seminars, and workshops at all levels within the Department to keep staff abreast with new trends and advancements in the field of corrections as well as giving them an opportunity to discuss particular areas with specialists.

Prior to attendance at the Staff Training School, new employees undergo orientation training within the institutions, which is designed to help them appreciate the problems of their work. This is followed by on-the-job training under close supervision by senior staff. Treatment meetings, at

which problems are discussed and follow-up programs and research projects evaluated, are held regularly in those institutions which offer direct clinical services.

The expansion of training above the basic level has continued. Annual seminars and conferences are held for Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, Jail Governors, Chief Supervisors, Recreation Supervisors, Teachers and other appropriate groupings of senior staff.

The Departmental Certificate Course in Institutional Recreation was initiated in September 1967, when twenty-four candidates entered the two-year certificate program. The purpose of this course is to provide formal training for persons who are, or who wish to become involved in institutional recreation as a vocation. The course is intended to provide the basic skills and general background information required for this work.

We are fortunate in having Mr. Robert Brayshaw who is well qualified in this work to conduct the course. He holds a Diploma in Recreation from the University of Western Ontario and a B.A. in Sociology and Psychology from York University.

The Fifth Annual Conference on Addictions and Sexual Deviation was held at the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic on May 9th and 10th. As at previous conferences, the purpose was to offer current clinical information and research views to those interested in the rehabilitation of persons with problems in these areas. In addition to professional staff members from the Department specialists in various disciplines including representatives from the Clarke Institute of Psychiatry and the Department of Health participated in the sessions.

## TRAINING FELLOWSHIPS

The Department continues to offer training fellowships to assist graduate students studying in the



field of the social sciences. Three fellowships were awarded in 1967 and six during the current year. Those awarded fellowships undertake to serve with the Department for a period of time equal to the years of support. Many of our present professional staff began their association with the Department through a professional training fellowship.

The Department has continued to support the attendance of staff members at professional and

non-professional association conventions, annual meetings, conferences, meetings, and workshops.

The Staff Training program is continually under review to provide for the training of staff members to meet the requirements of the Department.

A summary of training courses, seminars, conferences, etc., attended by staff members during the fiscal year 1967-68 is listed below:

## STAFF ATTENDANCE AT TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT COURSES

### DEPARTMENTAL COURSES, ETC.

#### Staff Training Courses:

Correctional Officers (29 Correctional Officers from County Jails)	124
Training School Supervisors	52
Clinical Pastoral Training	8
Cooking Courses	12
Assistant Superintendents Seminar (Adult & Training Schools)	24
County and Municipal Jail Governors Seminar	45
Recreation Course (Sports Coaching)	19
Seminar for Officers in Charge of Shifts	11
Seminar for Chief Supervisors	9
Seminar for Office Managers	20
Seminar for Recreation Officers	21
Head Teachers Conferences (2)	20

#### CERTIFICATE COURSES:

Certificate Course in Corrections, McMaster University	115
Certificate Course in Public Administration	10
Certificate Course in Criminology, University of Toronto — Centre of Criminology	11

#### DEGREE PROGRAMS:

##### Extension

Extension Courses Leading to B.A.	9
Master of Education	1
M.A. in Theology	1

##### Full time

M.S.W. School of Social Work, Carleton University, Ottawa	1
Education Leave — M.A., University of Toronto	1

### DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE COURSES:

Position Administration Courses	10
Personnel Officers Course	3
Annual Senior Officers Conferences	3

### ONTARIO COLLEGE OF EDUCATION:

Interim Vocational Certificate Type B in Electrical Installation and Maintenance	1
Interim Vocational Certificate Type B in Auto Mechanics	1

### OTHER CONFERENCES, SEMINARS, MEETINGS, ETC.

Public Personnel Association Seminar	2
Canadian Correctional Chaplaincy Association — Annual Meeting	1
Training Fellowships for graduate studies in social sciences	3
Nuffield Foundation Fellowship	1
17th International Course in Criminology, University of Montreal	2
Extension Course in Criminology, Ottawa University	4
5th Research Conference on Delinquency and Criminology	1
Letter Writing and Report Writing	3
Academic Training — Correctional Officers	3
Summer Workshop on the Detection, Management, and Re-training of Children with Learning Disabilities	14
	2
The Council for Exceptional Children Convention, Ottawa Seminar — Recent Developments in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Heart Disease in Infancy, Childhood and Early Adult Life	1
Seminar in Child and Adolescent Psychiatry	1
Child Care Workers Course	1
Geo. Brown College of Arts & Technology Committee on Children in Care — The Ontario Welfare Council Regional Conference	12
Annual Meeting and Conference of Ontario Welfare Council	2
Summer Institute, School of Social Work, University of Toronto	2
Ontario Group Psychotherapy Association Conference	1
American Correctional Education Association Conference, Albany, N.Y., U.S.A.	2
Annual Conference and Institute of American Group Psychotherapy Association	1
Ontario Group Psychotherapy Association — Fall Workshop	2
Annual Meeting of the Ontario Psychological Association	5
Lecture Series on Physiology, University of Guelph	1
Industrial Accident Prevention Association	2
Ontario Hospital Association Annual Convention	2
Conference for Church Workers in the Field of Corrections	1
American Correctional Association Annual Congress	1
National Secretaries Association — Annual Meeting, Toronto	1
Hydro Plant Power Seminar, Sudbury	1
Leadership Seminar Community Programs Division	3
Aftercare Services Conference	58
Swimming, Water Safety, Hygiene, Watermanship Courses	1
Ontario Diploma in Horticulture	1
Fifth Annual Agriculture Teachers Conference	1
Annual Convention, Ontario Soil and Crop Improvement Association	3
Seminar on Dentistry for Children, Toronto	1
Academy of Dentistry Annual Winter Clinic, Oral Health	1
Ontario Dental Association — Annual Conference	2
Refresher Training Course in the Field of Alcoholism	12
Sixth Annual Course on Alcohol and Problems of Addiction — Addictions Research Foundation of Ontario	4
Summer School of Alcohol Studies — Rutgers University, New Jersey, U.S.A.	2
District Course for Adult Education Leaders, Community Programs Division	1
Ontario Institute for Studies in Education	1
Driver Education Teacher Training Course	1
Union Management Process Course	1
16th Annual Conference — Ontario Association for Curriculum Development	1
Management Development Course	1
Reading 68 Conference	1
East Branch of the O.D.A.F. & East Ontario Crop	1
Business Administration Course	1
Toronto Transit Commission Course (Interurban Bus Course)	1
Ontario Association of Children's Aid Societies	2
Canadian Congress of Corrections, Halifax, N.S., June 1967	23

# PROFESSIONAL SERVICES DIVISION



## EDUCATION

Correctional educational programs were expanded during the year with continued emphasis on their contribution to the total rehabilitation program. One hundred and twelve academic and vocational teachers and 38 trade instructors bring the educational staff of the Department to an all-time high. Part-time teachers provided courses in the evenings and during the summer. Correspondence courses or attendance at community schools extended the educational opportunities for students.

Courses taught in our schools compare with those in community schools, since approved Department of Education courses are followed. Program Consultants and Area Superintendents from the Department of Education visit the Department's schools regularly. Our teachers are fully qualified for teaching in the elementary and secondary schools of Ontario, and many have had extensive experience in community schools. Teachers are employed on a contract basis with salary and benefits similar to those provided in community schools.

### TRAINING SCHOOLS

By and large, a student attending school in the community at the time he was admitted to a departmental institution will have available a comparable

education program within our schools. It is gratifying that many students, in fact, make better progress than they made previously in community schools.

Students in training schools attend school full time. They are classified, using an educational model, so that recognized two-, four-, and five-year courses can be provided to meet their individual needs. Special courses such as driver education have broadened the curriculum. Inter-school competitions in the arts, public speaking, and athletics have continued to stimulate interest amongst the students.

Since our students respond favourably to the use of instructional technology, the use of audio-visual equipment has been extended considerably and many training schools are now better equipped than some community schools. Educational television has been introduced and provides an excellent support for the teacher's work. Video tape recorders have extended the potential of educational television by allowing for student productions and the storage of special programs for later use.

The team-teaching experiment introduced a year ago has been extended, and film making and film appreciation have been developed and received with enthusiasm. The Crest Hour Company visited several of the training schools during the year to enrich the drama program. A contemporary reading project established in conjunction with library services, using local newspapers, paperback books, and magazines has increased the volume of books read by students.

The Hall-Dennis Committee visited some of the Department's schools early last year and in its report of the aims and objectives of education in Ontario schools, stated that, "Genuine efforts are being made to improve motivation, broaden the curriculum, and to use educational materials that are meaningful to the students. In all these areas, the teachers are constantly reminded of just how significant education can be when it serves as a key to reach and rehabilitate students."



#### ADULT INSTITUTIONS

Some 61 teachers and instructors are involved in the adult education program. The most wide-ranging programs are those centred around the institutions that cater to the young men considered more amenable to training and able to benefit from it.

There are five such training centres: students attend school full time, half of which is academic training and half vocational. Extended facilities in science were provided this year at these centres. The Federal Department of Manpower has been co-operating with this Department in the setting up of a special manpower training course at the Brampton Training Centre which, hopefully, will be continued and extended to other institutions. Many students combine academic upgrading and trade training to establish eligibility for entering apprenticeship programs on release and their training in the institution counts towards this; at other institutions, motivated students have available an educational program, either in classes or by correspondence. New academic facilities have been completed at Burtch and Rideau, and a new trades building was started in Burwash.

The quality of instruction was considerably improved through a variety of professional development activities — many teachers attended summer school and several completed specialist certificates in special education, and some their university degrees — new teachers met early in September for a group of orientation sessions — most teachers participated in local professional development days and school visits as well as attending regular staff meetings — Head Teachers meet regularly with the Director of Education.

During the past year Assistant Head Teachers were appointed in the larger schools. There has been a definite trend toward a long-term professional commitment on the part of many teachers to the field of correctional education. Education has a significant place in new and expanded facilities presently being planned by our Department.



# LIBRARY SERVICE

Library service is provided in every one of the Department's adult institutions, training schools and jails. Inmates and students are encouraged to use these libraries for educational and recreational purposes; the value of this service is attested to by the large number of books borrowed and by the high proportion of the inmate population who use the libraries.

All levels of staff are encouraged to use the staff library facilities, which provide material in criminology, penology and related disciplines.

## ADULT MALE INSTITUTIONS

Most inmates soon learn the value of a good library service, and considerable use is made of all our libraries. The following is an extract from a report made on library service at Guelph Reformatory; it could be duplicated at any one of our institutions.

O.R. Guelph — 23rd September, 1968

On this particular date the librarian conducted a spot check and produced the following analysis:

Total number of inmates — 729

Inmates with library books in their possession — 556

i.e. Approximately 76 percent of inmates had library books

Total number of books on loan — 1,082

## TRAINING SCHOOLS

Working with young people is one of the most rewarding tasks so far as the librarians are concerned. Children in our institutions are encouraged

to use the library for recreational and academic purposes. Training in the use of libraries is given and use is made of film strips, films, talks and formal lectures. The librarians are constantly trying to make these programs more effective as this report on programmed instruction shows.

. . . Enclosed is a copy of the programmed instruction booklet to be used at Brookside School as part of this year's library training program. It is an expanded version of the short one tried out last year on one class. It will also be tried on an experimental basis at Pine Ridge School . . .

Librarians Report

**PROGRAMMED INSTRUCTION:** A course given at the Training School Level

(Film Strip Frames 1 - 34) "THE PARTS OF A BOOK"

1. Before books were made as we know them today, they were written on *PARCHMENT SCROLLS*
2. Who invented movable type? *GUTENBERG*
3. The back or spine of a book usually gives three things:—  
TWO of these are (1) Author's name (2) Publisher's name. What is the third? *TITLE OF BOOK*
4. A TITLE page tells us two important facts about the book. These are: (1) *AUTHOR(S) FULL NAME(S)*  
(2) *FULL TITLE*
5. What does "COPYRIGHT DATE" mean? *THE YEAR OF PRINTING AND THAT ONLY THE PUBLISHERS MAY PRINT AND SELL THE BOOK*
6. The TEXT of a book is the *MAIN BODY* of a book.
7. What is an INDEX? *ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOPICS, SUBJECTS, ETC., AND WHERE TO LOCATE THEM IN A BOOK*
8. Name THREE of the major parts of a book:  
(1) *TITLE PAGE*  
(2) *TEXT*  
(3) *INDEX*



## ADULT FEMALE INSTITUTIONS

Many inmates who enter our institutions have never read before or have only read at a superficial level. Various methods are used in our institutions to motivate people to read. At Mercer, for instance, the librarian has encouraged the inmates to prepare book reports, with some considerable success, as the following extract from a report shows.

*. . . A quantity of the slips What is Your Opinion? was prepared and made available. Constant urging is needed to gain the interest of the girls — but it can be done! Attached are copies of some of the reports received . . .*

Librarian's Report

TITLE—A Chosen Sparrow

AUTHOR—Vera Caspary

COMMENT—A very good human interest story, dealing with one woman's accomplishment for overcoming racial prejudice. Anyone feeling sorry for themselves should read this.

TITLE—A Choice of Weapons

AUTHOR—Parks

COMMENT—A good book—it makes "A Choice of Straws" look as if it was written by an amateur. "A Choice of Weapons" was written with real feeling.



## COUNTY JAILS

Following the takeover of the County Jails on the first of July, 1968, provisions were made for supplying books to the jails. New books were purchased and processed and members of the library service staff have been visiting the jails and advising on library service; the progress being made is shown in the following extract from a recent report.

*. . . By the way, we have sorted and discarded some of our older books in the jail library so we now have a much better looking bookcase with the fine addition of new copies you left us. The inmates are taking advantage of the new reading material.*

Jail Governor's Report

## STAFF LIBRARY

The Main Office Staff Library was moved into larger quarters at the beginning of 1968; this has enabled us to offer an improved service. All levels of staff make use of the facilities and workers in the field outside the department have been extended the courtesy of using the library. Small staff libraries are provided at institutions, and are a valuable adjunct to staff training and development.

MEMORANDUM TO: The Chief Librarian  
FROM: The Director of Research  
RE: New Issues of Journals in the Field of Corrections

It would be appreciated very much, if the latest issues of the following journals could be forwarded to this branch when they are received in the library. This will assist greatly in keeping us abreast of current research being done in the field of corrections.

Psychological Abstracts  
Journal of Abnormal Psychology  
Canadian Journal of Psychology  
British Journal of Criminology  
Canadian Journal of Corrections  
American Journal of Corrections  
Contemporary Psychology  
Journal of Consulting Psychology  
Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency  
Psychological Bulletin  
Crime and Delinquency

MEMORANDUM TO: The Director of Research  
FROM: The Chief Librarian  
RE: New Issues of Journals in the Field of Corrections

Your request has been noted. All the periodicals listed are received by the library and arrangements have been made for your name to be added to the list of those who receive the new issues.

# RECREATION

Modern technology allows man an ever-increasing amount of leisure time. The constructive and enjoyable use of this time presents a challenge to everyone living in our society. In an effort to equip those in our care to meet this challenge, the Department of Correctional Services has, over the past year, increased its recreation staff, provided existing staff with further training, expanded and improved recreation facilities, and increased the variety of activities offered in our program.

Three recent graduates of the Recreation Diploma Course at Centennial College are now employed in our institutions and a number of correctional officers have taken training in the recreation field. Sixteen of our recreation officers completed the first year of the 2-year Departmental Course in Institutional Recreation, and a number of recreation officers attended various courses and seminars presented by the Youth and Recreation Branch of the Ontario Department of Education.

More emphasis was placed this year on the development of social and cultural activities to provide a better balance in our total recreation program. St. John Ambulance First Aid classes and public speaking groups which had previously been operated in a few institutions were added to the programs of several institutions and training schools.

The chart opposite indicates the extent of the recreation opportunities offered to both adults and juveniles. Although a great many areas are still to be developed, the steady growth of leisure-time education has continued throughout the past year. With the progress which has been made over the past few years, the long-range goals of our Department are being achieved and we are able to provide those in our care with the skills required to make purposeful use of leisure time.



ACTIVITY	ADULT INSTITUTIONS							TRAINING SCHOOLS										
	O.R. Guelph	O.R. Millbrook	O.R. Mimico	O.T.C. Brampton	A.G.B.M. Clinics	O.T.C. & I.F. Burtch	I.F. Burwash	O.T.C. & I.F. Ft. William	O.T.C. & I.F. Monteith	O.T.C. & I.F. Rideau	Mercer	Pine Ridge School	Brookside School	Glendale School	Sprucedale School	Grand View School	Kawartha Lakes School	Hillcrest School
Art Classes				x	x						x		x	x	x	x	x	
Arts & Crafts											x		x	x	x	x	x	
Badminton								x						x	x		x	
Baseball				x						x		x	x		x			
Basketball	x			x		x			x	x		x	x		x		x	
Body Building	x	x	x				x	x		x			x	x	x	x		
Borden Ball													x					
Bowling												x	x		x	x	x	x
Boxing	x		x			x			x									
Bridge Club				x					x									
Camera Club				x														
Chess Club			x	x										x				
Drama				x					x		x		x			x		
First Aid			x	x														
Floor Hockey	x			x		x								x				x
Football	x		x			x							x		x			
Gymnastics										x		x			x			
Hand Ball		x																
Hiking													x					
Horseshoes	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x		x						
Ice Hockey			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Lacrosse													x					
Leader Training				x			x										x	
Literary Groups			x															
Music Groups	x			x	x		x			x					x			
Public Speaking				x	x								x			x		x
Science Club			x															
Scouts												x		x				
Shuffle Board			x		x							x						
Soccer	x		x	x	x				x			x		x	x		x	x
Softball	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Stamp Club												x	x					
Swimming												x	x	x		x	x	x
Table Tennis			x		x		x	x	x	x	x							
Track & Field	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x					x			x
Volleyball	x		x	x	x	x	x		x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Wrestling														x				

# CHAPLAINCY SERVICES

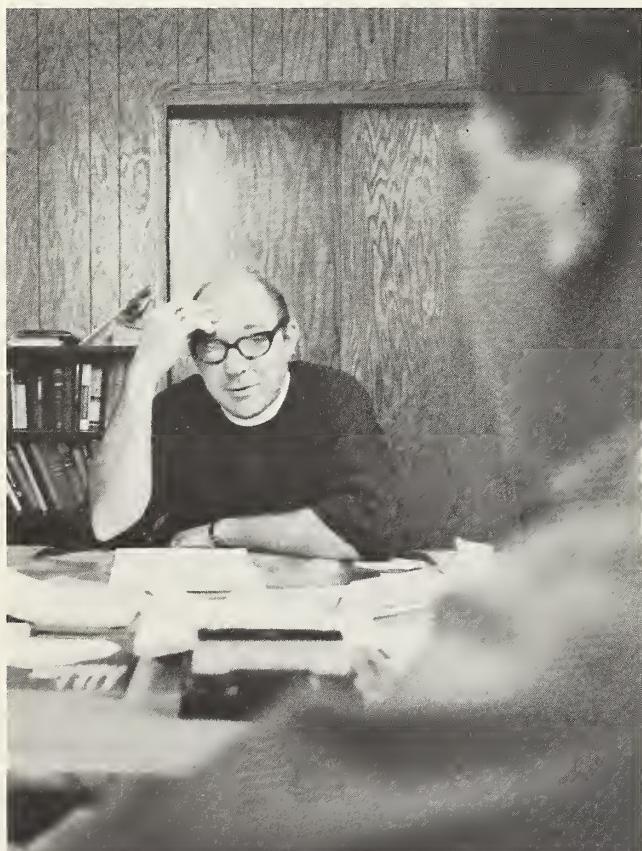
Chaplains in the Department are constantly seeking to enlarge their ministry of "reconciliation and rehabilitation" by widening lines of communication, broadening their understanding and involvement in the total correctional program, making worship more meaningful in the institutional settings, and augmenting the Training Program for clergy, church workers, and related professions.

All members of the permanent staff of the Chaplaincy Branch have now attained the qualifications needed to be accepted by the Canadian Council of Churches as approved Chaplains in Public Institutions. Some chaplains are undertaking additional training to become Chaplain Supervisors of Clinical Pastoral Training. The Internship Training Program, the Twelve-Week Clinical Pastoral Training Program, the weekly program which takes place during the academic year for the orientation of Theological Students in Corrections, and courses in the Supervision and Training of Students for Clergy and University Lecturers are being conducted at Brampton Training Centre.

A course consisting of twenty seminars and practicums has been prepared for clergy visitors to jails, and will be implemented for small groups throughout the province as soon as all denominational authorities have registered their approval.

New worship centres, or chapels, are planned for Pine Ridge School, Bowmanville, and the new Forestry Camp, Camp Oliver, and a chapel is included in the plans of the first Regional Detention Centre at Quinte which will replace the ancient Picton, Belleville, Napanee, and Kingston Jails.

The responsibilities of the Chaplaincy Branch increase with the growth of the Department; resources of manpower and past methodologies are being strained, the pressures on staff members multiply, but the over-all impact of the ministry to those committed to our care deepens and expands.



# TREATMENT SERVICES

The programs included under this heading involve psychological, psychiatric, social work, and general medical services, all of which play an important part in the rehabilitative scheme for both adults and juveniles.

The primary aim of our program is to ensure that each person will benefit from his period of confinement through the training and treatment facilities at our institutions and will return to the community as a law-abiding citizen.

Psychologists, psychiatrists and social workers assist with the evaluation of wards and inmates and in their classification and assignment to academic, vocational, or work training. This evaluation takes place initially during reception, but is an ongoing process to ensure that each individual is at all times in the program which best suits his needs.

Any effective treatment program must influence employees and patients alike if a community that provides rehabilitation is to be created; therefore many of our treatment personnel assist with in-service training of other staff and are responsible for training selected correctional officers and supervisors to accept the role of counsellors.

## PSYCHOLOGICAL PROGRAM

The Department's 10 full-time and 10 part-time psychologists and 14 full-time and 8 part-time psychometrists provide a variety of diagnostic and treatment services; psychologists also act as consultants to other staff.

Within the Department all institutions operate rehabilitation programs in which the entire staff is part of the team: treatment can be effectively carried out within the framework of custody. There are various methods employed through which therapeutic goals may be reached, for example, group counselling: this provides an opportunity for psychological interaction, during which individuals have an opportunity to release pent-up tensions and frustrations and can gradually learn to cope with difficult situations and adjust their attitudes to themselves and life in general. This method of treatment has proved quite successful in a number of our institutions.

A signal development during the past year has been the planning of programs for part-time psychometric or counselling services at certain institutions where it has often been difficult to place staff. These are Fort William, Burwash (near Sudbury), Burkitt's Rapids (near Ottawa). In each case this is also providing a link with nearby universities; apart from the benefits of mutual development that these arrangements offer and the advantages of thus associating the work of corrections with a much wider public, it is hoped that we shall present a work setting which will attract clinical personnel in greater numbers.



A major program involving clinical personnel, based on the principles of operant conditioning, has been under way for some time at the girls' diagnostic and treatment centre in Galt. (This program has been more fully explained in the Training Schools section of this report.) The entire program is based on the concept that delinquency is not an entity but is a symptom of a condition which results in socially unacceptable behaviour. A complete medical and social history is compiled for each girl selected for the program; school achievement and aptitude tests are administered; and a psychological assessment is carried out. In certain cases, girls are also examined by a psychiatrist.

The philosophy of treatment in this centre, and, indeed, at all our institutions, clinics and training schools, is that treatment is not restricted to specific times but is the total experience, including all contacts with all levels of staff.

A number of staff members at the University of Waterloo are taking part in the program at Galt, as well as in a concurrent research program for evaluating these procedures; this has attracted the generous support of the Ontario Mental Health Foundation.

During the year, the Director of Psychological Services was elected a Fellow of the British Psychological Society.



NORMAN GOODWIN, M.D., LL.B.  
Director of Medical Services

Dr. Goodwin qualified in medicine and surgery at McGill and in arts and law at British Columbia, and was subsequently called to the bar. He practiced privately in Victoria; was appointed Assistant Superintendent of The Grace Hospital, Detroit, Mich.; and returned to Canada as Superintendent of The Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Toronto. He was transferred from the Workmen's Compensation Board to this Department in December 1967. He is a Director of the Toronto Rehabilitation Centre and of the Health League of Canada and the author of medicolegal papers.

#### MEDICAL PROGRAM

Maintaining the health of those persons under our care is a most important factor of the total rehabilitation program. Medical care, including dental, optical, and psychiatric services, is provided to all inmates and wards in training schools by full- or part-time practitioners who also perform the physical and mental assessments required for classification purposes. Any person under the Department's care may be referred by one of our medical officers to a specialist; if the person requires specialized treatment which can best be administered in a hospital, arrangements are made for his transfer.

Great importance is placed upon dental examinations and treatment, particularly for children; much of the dental treatment given is needed to counteract long periods of neglect.

At the Guelph Neuropsychiatric Clinic, the Clinic at Mimico, and some of the large institutions and schools, the psychiatrists direct clinical programs in addition to their treatment role. Psychiatrists also assist in the training of departmental correctional staff and participate in the seminars attended by personnel in many disciplines.

The neuropsychiatric staff includes a senior psychiatrist and 2 part-time consultants, 4 registered nurses, 2 psychologists, a social worker, and other personnel. Adult male inmates are referred to the Guelph Neuropsychiatric Clinic from other correctional institutions by the respective medical officers for the purpose of detailed assessment or treatment of inmates with possible mental illness. The inmates, after assessment, may be returned to the care of the referring medical officer with recommendations for treatment, be committed for admission to an Ontario psychiatric facility, or may remain at the unit in Guelph for treatment.

The Mimico staff is composed of a multi-disciplined group of psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, clergy, aftercare officers, and correctional



officers. Drug addicts and alcoholics who request transfer to the clinic from the institution in which they are serving their sentences have their cases reviewed by local selection boards. A candidate considered amenable to treatment serves the appropriate portion of his sentence, 30 days for alcoholics and 3 months for drug addicts, as a clinic patient prior to his release.

Programs, both at the hospital and at the clinic, are under constant review, and methods and techniques are adjusted from time to time in order to keep pace with new knowledge in corrections.

In the Correctional Services Department there are 97 physicians employed on a regular basis, 6 of whom are full time; 21 dentists, 6 of whom are full time; and 59 full-time registered nurses. Of the 97 physicians, 22 are psychiatrists.

Consultant psychiatrists in the Toronto area are available to training school wards on placement in that area, giving youngsters who require it, supportive help in community adjustment.

#### SOCIAL WORK PROGRAM

The antisocial and criminal behaviour of children and adults committed to our care frequently arises from faulty social relationships. The aim of the social work program within the Department is to provide the individual with a basis on which he can build acceptable social behaviour patterns. Emphasis is placed on trying to bring about an improvement in interpersonal relationships by means of both individual and group counselling.



Because of the Department's emphasis on treatment-oriented settings and post-institutional care, social workers are engaged in many aspects of the programs: case work, group therapy, staff training, community organizations, research, and, particularly, as resource personnel to frontline staff whom they also train in group counselling. Throughout the Department, a number of administrative personnel hold social work degrees.

Along with other treatment staff, social workers take part in case conferences, staff group discussions, and inmate group therapy programs. It is found to be effective to utilize social workers, who are often in short supply in a correctional setting, in the role of staff resource personnel in order that the correctional officer or supervisor who is in daily contact with the offender may be helped to increase his effectiveness as a positive force in behaviour changing.

A troubled child is frequently the symptom of a troubled family, and, as it is our policy to return children to their own homes if at all possible, the families as well as the children must be helped; thus in addition to working directly with the children and adults within our institutions, social workers are involved in individual and group counselling with parents, spouses, and other significant relatives who have often, themselves, experienced social disturbance and maladjustment. Positive family relationships are an essential support for the offender returning to his home.

In community organization work, the Department is frequently represented by social workers. Through such associations as the Ontario Welfare Council and the Ontario Government's Inter-departmental Central Regional Committee on Children with Mental and Emotional Disorders, social workers participate in the development and co-ordination of correctional, educational, health, probation, and other social and family services.

In the field of research, a social worker supervises and co-ordinates the work done within the Department by graduate social work students attached to universities. Seven of our social workers are field instructors for the Graduate Schools of Social Work of the University of Toronto and Carleton University. Child-care workers from the College of Applied Arts and Technology are also supervised.

The following settings within our Department are designated as university teaching centres for graduate social work students: Aftercare Services, Main Office; Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinics; Mercer Reformatory for Women; Research Branch, Main Office; and White Oaks Village.

These relationships with universities offer useful opportunities for a two-way flow of knowledge and have some influence in attracting social workers to the correctional field.



# RESEARCH

The Department has evaluated certain aspects of its programs and policies using the assistance of sound, basic research principles, and is currently setting up methods for expansion of such evaluation to other areas. In general, research is a reciprocal process, one in which continual feedback between theoretical approaches and the results obtained from applied settings is maintained. In this Department the problems studied by researchers are often derived directly from actual problems faced by correctional personnel in the performance of their duties. The knowledge gained from such research serves to provide information from which decisions for changes in both administrative policy and treatment methods can judiciously be made.

Research, then, consists of a continuous effort to assess the practical value and effectiveness of the Department's programs, always with a view to the improvement of their basic qualities, and to the implementation of modern correctional and rehabilitative services for both adults and juveniles.

## RESEARCH INTO RECIDIVISM

First and foremost of those projects now in the planning stage is a program of systems and operations research employing computer facilities to establish recidivism rates for all correctional institutions under the jurisdiction of the Department. It is mainly through a detailed study of offenders who commit further offences that the efficacy of the treatment programs within our institutions can properly be assessed and evaluated, and remedial action taken where necessary. The completed results of such research will permit a comparison of treatment and rehabilitation methods among institutions, and will indicate the existence of possible relations between such variables as the type of offence and recidivism; age and recidivism; and so on. Now that the Department has undertaken the administration of the county and city jails, it will be possible to obtain more readily information on adults who remain in a local jail throughout their sentences.

As a further aid to the study of recidivism we are able to obtain from the R.C.M.P. information on indictable offences committed anywhere in Canada by persons previously incarcerated in our institutions. This increases the possibility of being able to follow up the criminal careers of those who have been in our institutions and concomitantly increases our ability to assess, evaluate and improve the quality of our services.

## LIAISON WITH UNIVERSITIES

It has been the Department's policy to maintain close co-operation with the university community.



C. THOMAS SURRIDGE, PH.D.  
Director of Research

Appointed in September of 1968, Dr. Surridge was formerly a Research Associate in the Department of Psychology, University of Toronto, where he was involved in behavioural research programs and lectured in psychology. He received his M.A. and Ph.D. in psychology from the University of Toronto where he graduated with honours. He held a National Research Council Postdoctoral Research Fellowship for two years before joining this Department, and has a number of published articles in the field of learning and motivation.

Emphasis will continue to be placed upon the maintenance of a close liaison between the Department and the provincial universities, with a view to the effective, practical use of information gained by research. The Director of Research acts as co-ordinator and technical advisor in all research projects carried out by universities under the auspices of the Department. This co-operation with universities is also important since it aids in encouraging suitable graduates in the social sciences to consider embarking on careers in the field of corrections.

There are research projects at present either planned or under way in conjunction with several universities. The University of Waterloo is continuing its involvement in a study of the effectiveness of behaviour modification techniques on the community readjustment of girls residing in Grand View School, Galt. The results already obtained are very promising, though they should be treated with caution since they are still preliminary in nature. An extension of the project which is now under way, supported by funds from the Ontario Mental Health Foundation, is designed to provide information on the relationship between institutional adjustment and subsequent community adjustment, and on the emotional or behavioural correlates of successful institutional adjustment and subsequent community adjustment.

Other universities that are involved in either projected or ongoing research in the Department include Guelph University, the University of Ottawa, Trent University, the University of Toronto, and Carleton University.

The Research Branch serves as a field placement for the School of Social Work, University of Toronto. Students completing theses or research projects are encouraged to do so in the correctional field. These projects are carried out under the supervision of the Director of Research and his staff.



#### RESEARCH TOPICS

Several research reports have been completed by Research Branch personnel. The preliminary findings of a longitudinal follow-up study suggest that boys who have been in White Oaks Village have greater success in achieving positive personality adjustment. Preliminary data from a follow-up study of men discharged from Brampton Training Centre, Guelph Reformatory, Burtch Training Centre, and Camp Hendrie indicate that the rate of criminal activity decreased for the group after the men had been in these institutions.

Other research topics for which projects are either under way or planned include: Educational Adjustment after Graduating from Training School; Selection Procedures and Employee Effectiveness for Correctional Officers; Plastic Surgery in Prisons; and Prediction of Successful Community Adjustment from Behaviour in the Training School.

The appointment of Dr. C. Thomas Surridge as full-time Director of Research is in keeping with the Department's policy of maintaining a staff of highly qualified personnel. Dr. Tadeusz Grygier, Director of Ottawa University's Centre of Criminology, will continue to act as Research Consultant to the Department.





## F FARMS

During the crop year, 1967, seeding and growing conditions throughout the province were not ideal, consequently the harvest was below normal for many of our major crops. Hardest hit was the quality and nutritional value of the hay crop. A late spring and a wet autumn were the major factors contributing to this situation.

Livestock and products maintained their reasonably high levels of production despite several serious setbacks. These were the destruction by fire of the dairy barn and a section of the piggery at Burwash. Both these fires occurred early in the spring and summer of 1967. Temporary shelters were scarcely adequate and problems of management with the dairy herd were responsible for a sizable reduction in production. Pork production had to be reduced for lack of accommodation. Plans for a dairy barn, in a new location, and a piggery have been prepared.

The steady population flow from urban to rural areas has brought an increase in industrial occupation and a proportionate reduction in the role of the farm within the sphere of inmate training and occupation. To the Department of Correctional Services the farms are of importance in only two aspects (a) the production of human food, and (b) the occupation of a relatively few, and diminishing, number of inmates.

In recent years the departmental farms have played an increasingly important role, insofar as the province is concerned, by providing facilities, notably livestock, for use in agricultural research and experimentation. Of special interest among the many projects involving departmental livestock are the co-operative research programs in the beef and dairy herds.

## FOOD SERVICES

Food is important to everyone, but especially so to those confined in institutions. It has a direct bearing on attitudes and morale, as well as providing the nutrients needed for optimum health. The food served to inmates is well prepared, attractively served and of good variety. It is hoped that inmates will continue the practice of eating balanced meals with a variety of nutrients when they return to the community.

Formal classes and a pre-apprenticeship program in quantity cooking and baking are provided for students and inmates. Those who wish to continue their training when they leave can enroll in an occupational school or become registered apprentices and receive credit for the work they have already completed. A prime advantage of the cooking trade is that a variety of jobs in the food industry are available according to the level of training achieved.

Because this Department produces and processes so much of its own food, good meals of excellent nutritional content can be served in our institutions at low cost. During the 1967-68 fiscal year, 1,001,165 meals were prepared and served in training schools at an average cost of 29c per meal. Adult institutions prepared and served 3,262,287 meals at an average cost of 26c per meal. Jails served 2,027,961 meals at an average cost of 25c per meal.

A variety of diets are served in the institutions—diabetic—gastric—restricted sodium—restricted residue—allergy—altered fat—as well as soft and liquid diets. The diet manual produced by the Ontario Dietetic Association and the Ontario Hospital Association is the approved reference for special diets in the Department.



# AFTERCARE SERVICES

The Aftercare Service has staff working out of 19 institutions and 8 outside offices throughout the province, with some 100 officers engaged in full-time casework.

The responsibility of the Aftercare Service is divided into four main areas:

1. Supervision of children returning to the community from training schools,
2. Supervision of parolees released from adult institutions,
3. Follow-up program for patients released from the Department's alcoholic, drug addiction, and sex deviate clinics, and
4. Rehabilitation program for adults released at the expiration of their sentence.

The period immediately following release is a most difficult one in the correctional program, whether for the child graduating from training school or the adult from reformatory, industrial farm, or training centre. It is during this period that the guidance, counselling and support of an aftercare officer can assist in dealing with the problems and difficulties which will occur.

## JUVENILE AFTERCARE

Case history information concerning the children in our training schools is obtained by aftercare staff making regular visits to the child's home and by contacts with community agencies and services who have knowledge of the child and his family. This information is then utilized by the training school treatment staff to assist them in planning the most constructive program for the child during his stay.

Aftercare staff counsel parents in relation to family problems that may have contributed to their child's behaviour, and where practical prepare them for the child's return. However, when it is felt that in the child's best interests he should not return home, a foster home or boarding home placement will be recommended. Staff work closely with parents or foster parents, school authorities, and employers in making the child's adjustment into the community as smooth as possible.

Members of the aftercare staff act as liaison officers to area Assessment Diagnostic Units established under the Department of Health for work with emotionally disturbed children.

Attached to the Aftercare Service is a psychiatrist and a senior social worker who offer case consultation and who also participate in the training of aftercare staff.

## ADULT AFTERCARE

Inmates released from adult institutions either on parole or at expiration of sentence are encouraged to take advantage of the assistance offered





by the aftercare program. This may entail securing employment, satisfactory living accommodation, clothing, tools, and other necessities for those who show a sincere desire to change from their former pattern of living and make an honest attempt towards satisfactory rehabilitation. An offender returning to the community is faced with many problems. One is society's reaction to a person with a criminal record. Unless an ex-inmate is given the opportunity to show that he has changed and is willing and anxious to take his place in society as a law-abiding citizen, he will continue to return to our institutions.

Aftercare staff participate in a voluntary follow-up program for patients released from our clinics at the termination of their treatment program. An indication of the effectiveness of this program is that many patients voluntarily maintain contact with the aftercare officer well in excess of the usual 12 months.

Under a planned expansion of the aftercare service, a new office was opened in Kenora this year and at least one additional office will be established in the current year.

Staff continue to maintain liaison with community agencies, services, and organizations in order to foster co-operation and understanding of our correctional program.

#### STATISTICS FOR AFTERCARE SERVICE

Fiscal Year April 1967, to March 1968

Total number of interviews for all purposes	27,005
Material assistance in addition to counselling:	
(a) Employment arranged	1,960
(b) Board and lodging arranged	2,027
(c) Meals	530
(d) Tools	77
(e) Clothing	1,700
(f) Other types of assistance	4,327
TOTAL	10,621
Employers contacted	4,869
Community investigations completed	4,189
Referrals to Agencies and Services	7,205



## SOCIAL AGENCIES

Community agencies and services play a most important role in the total correctional program. Many inmates are assisted during their institutional stay and following release by social agencies who work closely with the Department.

The Salvation Army has full-time personnel in several institutions, and workers from agencies such as John Howard, Elizabeth Fry, and Beverley Lodge visit our institutions regularly to interview and discuss post-release plans with inmates who have requested their assistance. Alcoholics Anonymous conducts programs regularly at most adult institutions and offers support following release.

The Department is grateful for the interest and help extended by these groups as well as by such organizations as the Alcoholism and Drug Addiction Research Foundation, Canada Manpower Centre, St. Leonard's House, Harold King Farm, Catholic Family Service, Hope Harbour, Scott Mission, Crippled Civilians, Sancta Maria House, Street Haven, and the many other religious and community services who offer assistance to those adults released from our institutions.

Interdepartmental co-operation is most important to our work and we have received a great deal of help from other Ontario Government Departments, including the Departments of Labour, Education, Health, Social and Family Services, and the Attorney General's Department.

# Trades and Industries Advisory Committee



*Chairman:*  
**STANLEY D. HAGERMAN**  
Retired (President,  
Stewart-Warner Corp.  
Canada Ltd.)



**MRS. LITA-ROSE  
BETCHERMAN**  
Director  
Women's Bureau  
Department of Labour



**WALTER F. DAVY**  
Director  
Industrial Training Branch  
Department of Labour



**FORD G. BRAND**  
Vice-Chairman  
Toronto Transit Commission



**JOHN DAVID FIERNBERG**  
Chairman of the Board  
Consolidated Building Corporation



**OAKAH L. JONES**  
President and General Manager  
Consumers' Gas Company



**ALEX MCKINNEY**  
Director  
Ontario Plowmen's Association



**S. A. NORTON**  
Administrator, Technical Centres  
Applied Arts and  
Technology Branch  
Department of Education



**REV. MARTIN W. PINKER**  
Chairman  
Minister's Advisory Council on  
the Treatment of the Offender



**RALPH E. SEWELL**  
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**J. A. WARREN**  
Vocational Rehabilitation  
Specialist  
Department of Manpower and  
Immigration



**HENRY WEISBACH**  
Executive Secretary  
Ontario Federation of Labour

## *Departmental Committee Members:*

**DR. H. C. HUTCHISON**  
Administrator,  
Adult Male Institutions

**W. T. VROOMAN**  
Director of Industries

# INDUSTRIES

During an inmate's incarceration, which is a relatively short period in terms of training, the Department must try to inspire self-confidence in his working ability so that he will actively pursue a job opening upon his release. Purposeful employment is essential if the ex-offender is to re-establish himself successfully in the community.

In the rehabilitation process every effort is made to provide the work program best suited to an inmate's needs and abilities. The following are some of the many products manufactured at our institutions: bedding, blankets, clothing, canned fruits and vegetables, jams, barbecues, snow fencing, and licence plates. A number of government departments, in addition to our own, use these products. The complete list of industrial products on page 96 indicates the great variety of work training offered.

New work programs are constantly under consideration and review by the Trades and Industries Advisory Committee. One example is the phasing out of brick and tile manufacturing as well as farming operations at the Mimico Reformatory. Early in 1968, new equipment was installed to produce picnic tables to meet the growing demand. Jigs and fixtures were made up so that uniformity and interchangeability of parts could be assured from the various operations on drill presses and radial and band saws.

A need for new beds throughout our existing institutions, jails, and the proposed Regional Detention Centres resulted in a design which was flexible regarding width and length, and equipment was purchased and installed to produce these in production-line fashion. This operation provides practical training in shearing, metal sawing, punching, drilling, milling, turning, welding, grinding as well as in light sheetmetal fabrication.

These work programs encourage responsibility and pride in the job being done, and in themselves have considerable therapeutic value. Above all, the inmate is given the opportunity to develop work skills which have practical application in the community.





## CONSTRUCTION

During the past year the Construction Branch co-ordinated the construction of a number of buildings. Assistance in construction was provided on some projects by private contractors. In the following buildings, which were undertaken during the year and are nearing completion, all mechanical services were installed by the Department of Public Works:

*Brampton Dormitory Building:* accommodates 64 beds, has a reinforced concrete basement, brick and block exterior wall finishing, and pre-cast reinforced double T slab floor and roofing. The building will provide approximately 12,000 square feet of floor space.

*Rideau Dormitory Building:* of brick and block construction with basement. Designed by our Department, this building has pre-fabricated and pre-stressed floor slab and will provide approximately 10,000 square feet of floor space.

*Monteith Recreation Building:* a brick and block structure built with steel framing and steel joists.

*Burwash Trades Training Building:* a brick and block structure with steel roofing.

The Construction Branch has worked closely with the Department of Public Works' Task Force since the government assumed responsibility for the maintenance and operation of local jails. Facilities in this section are being strained with the urgent need for immediate renovations in practically all the 37 county and city jails throughout the province.

At the present time a number of new projects are under design including: the Carleton Regional Detention Centre which will replace the Carleton County Jail, Ottawa; an Assessment Centre for juveniles to be located in Oakville; a reformatory, a training centre, and the Maplehurst Regional Detention Centre, this complex to be located near Milton; the Kawartha Regional Detention Centre at Millbrook; a Staff Training College and expanded clinical facilities for the treatment of alcoholics, drug addicts, and sexual deviates in Mimico; and additions to the vocational shops at Hillcrest, Glendale, and Kawartha Lakes Schools.





*A cottage at the Vanier Centre for Women*

*A new dormitory, Brampton Training Centre*



# INSTITUTIONS DIVISION



DONALD SINCLAIR,  
Executive Director,  
Institutions Branch

Mr. Sinclair, appointed to this position on October 1st, 1968, is responsible for the daily operation of the Department's 82 institutions, taking a major role in the development and co-ordination of the programs and policies of these institutions.

Prior to his appointment, Mr. Sinclair was Associate Executive Director of the Metropolitan Toronto Social Planning Council; was previously Executive Director of the Ontario Division of the Canadian Mental Health Association; and for some time served as Associate Editor of the Canadian Journal of Corrections.

Mr. Sinclair is a member of the steering committee for Ontario of the Commission on Emotional and Learning Disorders in Children and President of the Ontario Association of Corrections and Criminology.

## CITY, COUNTY, AND DISTRICT JAILS



DAVID DOUGALL  
Administrator,  
Inspection and Jails

Mr. Dougall joined the Department in 1937 as a guard in the Ontario Reformatory, Guelph. After overseas service in World War II, he rose to the position of Assistant Superintendent in 1952. In 1957 he accepted the post of Governor of the Metropolitan Toronto jail, which he held until 1963 when he returned to the Department as Chief Inspector of Prisons for Ontario. In 1965 he was appointed to his present position.

County and City Jails were officially taken over by the Province on the 1st of July, 1968; the costs of operating the jails were paid retroactively by the Province to the 1st of January, 1968. To ease the takeover and to alleviate uncertainty amongst staff, all members of the jails' staff were given the opportunity to become provincial employees as of the 1st of January, 1968.

Since the takeover, a Task Force has been visiting the jails to evaluate the facilities and draw up priority lists for replacement as well as urgently required renovations, furnishings, and supplies.

A complete evaluation of staff needs in all jails has been made. A new complement has been set up for each individual jail and so far almost one-hundred new staff have been appointed. Civil Service standards are now applicable to the staffing of all jails and all staff must pass a pre-permanent examination.

In addition to complement reviews, job specifications have been written for all staff, and jail personnel have been identified with appropriate Department of Correctional Services' classifications.

#### STAFF TRAINING

Prior to the assumption by the Province of full responsibility for jails, only 10 percent of jail personnel had attended the departmental staff training course. Since the takeover a further 10 percent have already attended the course. Two seminars, each of four days' duration, have been held for Governors to familiarize them with departmental routines and procedures and to ensure that they are made aware of modern correctional practices and philosophies. There has been a good response to circulars sent to all jail staff encouraging them to participate in university extension courses in the field of corrections; a number of staff are now enrolled in such courses and are receiving financial assistance from the Department.

In-service training programs have been instituted at the jail level to ensure that staff are familiarized with and kept up to date with modern correctional practices and with the Department's philosophy as it is outlined in the Statement of Purpose.

#### FOOD SERVICES

A start has been made in equipping jail kitchens with modern utensils, and a number of qualified cooks have been appointed. The Director of Food Services visits the individual jails to advise on the standardized rotary menu and its application and to assess the needs and the general operation of the jail food services.

#### LIBRARY SERVICES

The jails have been visited by members of the library staff and an evaluation has been made of the library service required. New books have been added to the stock to provide a minimum nucleus of recreational books for immediate usage, and facilities for book distribution have been evaluated. Worn out books are being replaced and collections of books are being built up which may be interchanged from a central supply point at the Mimico Reformatory. French language books have been supplied in the first instance to those jails that normally accommodate a percentage of French-speaking inmates. Books in other languages will be available from the central distributing point. Lighting facilities at all jails have been reviewed to ensure that the best use can be made of reading materials. Individual jails have selected appropriate magazines to be purchased as part of their library facilities.



## REGIONAL DETENTION CENTRES

Plans are progressing to replace the old jail facilities with modern regional detention centres. The jails at Kingston, Belleville, Napanee, and Picton will be replaced by the Quinte Centre. Priority in planning is being given to those areas recommended by the Task Force. Planning has already begun for replacement of the Carleton County Jail, Ottawa, and the Task Force has further recommended that priority be given to the following five areas: Halton and Peel, Hamilton, London, Niagara, and Metropolitan Toronto.

It is recognized that many offenders who serve a succession of very short jail sentences have never previously been exposed to an adequate correctional system. It is the hope of the Department that, as staff are trained and facilities improved or replaced, all those coming under the care of the Department will have available to them a realistic correctional program.

The Regional Detention Centres are designed to facilitate live-in, work-out programs. Carefully selected inmates will continue to attend school or maintain their jobs in the community but they will be obliged to return to the institution at the end of each working day. They will not be held in maximum security but accommodation will be provided in a minimum security section which is much less costly to build and operate.



### MEDICAL SERVICES

Medical services are provided by part-time medical officers who attend the jails for routine medical examinations and for prescribing treatment; they are also on call in the event of an emergency. The Director of Medical Services has examined the medical facilities at each of the jails and has held discussions with the medical officers. The facilities and equipment have been assessed, priorities are being assigned, and urgent temporary renovations are being carried out.

### REPAIRS AND FACILITIES

The most urgent renovations and installations of services have been undertaken in accordance with Task Force recommendations.



# ADULT FEMALE INSTITUTIONS

In spring 1968, an orientation booklet was prepared by staff and inmates for new admissions to the women's reformatory system.

The introduction reads, in part, "This information booklet was designed by the girls and the staff here. We felt that this new strange setting could be a confusing one for you. We hope, in this booklet, to give you information . . . If you are unsure of something, you can always ask staff for help in understanding it."

The purpose of this setting is not just to keep you in custody. We hope to help you discover why you got into difficulties with the law and how you can develop a life for yourself which will keep you 'outside.'

We can offer you this help and hope you will use it."

The above extract illustrates two important facets of the program:

- (1) A co-operative working relationship between staff and residents.
- (2) An expectation that the resident involve herself as an active participant in the correctional process rather than seeing herself as a passive person to whom and for whom things are done in an institution.

The present program has been evolved over the past three years by a group of mental health professionals who were appointed to implement the policy defined by the Department in the Statement of Purpose issued in 1965, the opening paragraph of which reads:

"The main purposes of the Department . . . are (1) to hold in custody, for prescribed periods, those persons sentenced by the courts to its jurisdiction and (2) to attempt to modify the attitudes of those in its care . . . to such an extent that their actions upon release will be essentially law-abiding rather than law-breaking and to provide them with the kind of training and treatment that will afford them better opportunities for successful personal and social adjustment."

The clinician in the correctional institution has traditionally been seen as a person who is used for diagnostic studies, for individual treatment of selected inmates and, occasionally, for specific research studies but not as a person whose clinical competence and experience can be brought to bear on the total milieu.

The decision to appoint clinically trained personnel to key policy-making positions offered an opportunity, unusual in correctional circles, to plan an integrated program of training and treatment. While the principles of mental health consultation, as developed by Caplan and others at the Harvard School of Public Health, have been applied to a number of programs in the community for delin-



AIDEEN NICHOLSON,  
A.A.P.S.W.  
Administrator of Adult  
Female Institutions

Miss Aideen Nicholson, appointed Administrator of Adult Female Institutions in June 1965, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and the London School of Economics and practiced as a psychiatric social worker in England before coming to Canada in 1957 to join the staff of Toronto Psychiatric Hospital.

Miss Nicholson is a member of the Board of Directors, Metropolitan Toronto Branch, Ontario Association of Professional Social Workers. She also serves on the Advisory Committee to the Child Care Course, George Brown College, as an Advisory Member of the Social Planning Council and as a Member of the Board of the Ontario Association of Corrections and Criminology.

quent and pre-delinquent young people, attempts to upgrade the treatment facilities in correctional institutions have generally tended to be made piecemeal rather than by a total integration of administration and treatment.

## STAFF

In June 1965, the present Administrator of Adult Female Institutions, a psychiatric social worker whose clinical experience included five years at Toronto's Forensic Clinic, was appointed.

In November 1965, Mr. G. R. Thompson, B.A., M.S.W., became Superintendent of Mercer Reformatory. Mr. Thompson's clinical experience also included a period at Toronto's Forensic Clinic and, particularly important for the development of the Mercer Complex, a year at Henderson Hospital (formerly known as the Belmont Social Rehabilitation Unit), the original "therapeutic community" of which Dr. Maxwell Jones was Superintendent for some years.

In addition to Mr. Thompson, the present administrative team at the Mercer Complex now consists of:

- Deputy Superintendent  
MISS L. EBERLE, B.A., M.S.W.  
Program Co-ordinator  
MISS DONNA CLARK, B.A., M.S.W.  
Assistant Superintendent  
MRS. H. SILVERMAN, R.N.

As of June 1965, the Mercer Complex consisted of: (1.) The Mercer Reformatory, Toronto. (2.) The Ontario Women's Guidance Centre, Ingleside,

near Brampton, an open institution with accommodation for 24 women. (3.) The Ontario Women's Treatment Centre at Brampton with accommodation for 16 women. The "Treatment Centre" is a rather pleasant converted farmhouse which was originally designed to house addicts who were involved in a milieu therapy program under the direction of a chaplain. As of June 1965, this building was being used for older alcoholics.

A group of mental health professionals looked at the population of these three institutions with the aim of setting up a logical plan of treatment and training; the conclusion was reached that an attempt should be made to enrich the total program.

The techniques of the therapeutic community treatment method seemed to offer the most hopeful means of creating a framework within which a variety of educational, vocational and therapeutic methods could be applied.

While it did not seem feasible or desirable to try to emulate the intensive treatment unit described by Maxwell Jones, some of the specific techniques of the therapeutic community seemed very applicable to a reformatory setting. Among these are:

1. The utilization of open communication between all staff and between staff and residents.
2. The use of a role structure so that residents might assume a major share of responsibility for the operation of the community, both administratively and therapeutically.
3. The complete integration of administrative and therapeutic processes. This feature allows for the necessary sharing of responsibility with the inmate group — provides open communication, and focuses the treatment process upon the day-to-day "here and now" events of the life of the individual involved.

Since many inmates are impulsive, nonverbal people to whom introspection does not come easily, it seems reasonable to assume that a treatment method focusing upon their day-to-day functioning and interpersonal relationships with one another and within the social structure in which they find themselves will be most appropriate in influencing changes in their attitudes and in positively rewarding satisfactory behaviour.

The use of the total group as the main tool in the therapeutic process also facilitates the identification of the individual with the institutional community and tends to break down the usual inmate subculture characteristic of correctional institutions.

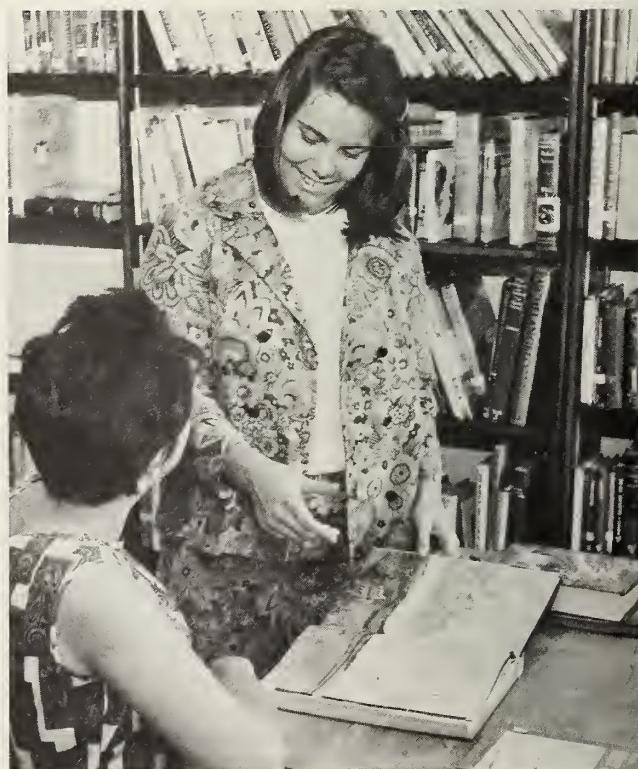
The above points are discussed in more detail by Mr. Thompson, Superintendent of the Mercer Complex, in a paper presented at the Canadian Congress of Corrections in Halifax and which was published in *The Canadian Journal of Corrections*, April, 1968, Vol. 10, No. 2.

In this article, Mr. Thompson points out that with a therapeutic framework established, it is then possible for various specialized forms of treatment to operate within an institutional environment which supplements and augments them.

#### CORRECTIONAL OFFICERS

One of the important aspects of a therapeutic community program is the use of professional staff to serve as models for the learning of therapeutic techniques by non-professional staff. There is now a great deal of amassed experience in the mental health field to prove that persons with limited clinical training can be very effective in treatment, provided that adequate supervision and direction are available from staff with more extensive training.

Correctional officers are given some didactic training in human growth and behaviour but the main reliance is on ongoing supervision and consultation. Consultation is used here in the sense of the kind of consultation which is aimed at an enhancement of skill for the consultee and which involves shared responsibility but not a total transfer of care and responsibility from consultee to consultant. While the role of correctional officers is greatly expanded, it is not a wholesale expansion but is seen in terms of function or of specific cases, i.e. the correctional officer who is asked to act as "case manager" for a particular resident is selected on the basis of a particular relationship with this resident and on the basis of particular skills which let her be helpful to this particular resident, but there is no implication that a correctional officer without professional training would be encouraged





to see herself as being able to do the same kind of "case manager" job for another inmate whose circumstances might be different. Obviously one learns from experience, and previous experience must always be used, but it is very important also to know the limitations of experience. We therefore rely very heavily on adequate ongoing consultation for correctional officers who are involved in an expanded role, and see this as the main tool in integrating the increased knowledge and sensitivity.

We have been fortunate in attracting professional staff with good clinical and teaching experience who are skilled in consulting to programs and in helping emerging disciplines to develop their role appropriately.

It has been very gratifying to find that, as the existence of the present program has become known, an increasing number of correctional officer applications are received from women who have completed a university degree or nursing training. It seems that corrections is now being seen, like nursing and child care, as an appropriate field of endeavour for the woman with interpersonal skills who wishes to be helpful to others and to have the intellectual stimulus of working with a multi-disciplinary team.

#### **THE VANIER CENTRE FOR WOMEN**

The staff are, of course, greatly looking forward to moving into this complex which is more appropriate to the present program than is the antiquated building at Mercer. The program which is at present carried on at Mercer is essentially the same one that will be continued in Vanier. Perhaps the simplest way of describing it is to look at what happens to an inmate on admission.

#### **CLASSIFICATION PROCEDURES – MERCER COMPLEX**

On admission an inmate goes first to the Reception Area for medical examination. A woman who has not previously been admitted to the Complex then goes to the Assessment Unit where she is interviewed by a social worker, psychologist, and, in some cases, a psychiatrist. Any educational testing required may be done at this time. Every woman admitted to the Assessment Unit is considered by the Classification Committee within two weeks of her admission. The Classification Committee meets weekly. The Committee consists of the following: Assistant Superintendent; Program Co-ordinator; Psychometrist; Psychologist; Chief Social Worker; 2 Staff Social Workers; 1 of the three Correctional Officers assigned to the Assessment Unit.

Other specialists on the staff are asked to assist the Classification Committee where appropriate, e.g. when a woman with a psychiatric history is being placed, a psychiatrist is asked to advise; when a person with a physical health problem is being placed, the head nurse or physician is asked to assist.

The two-week period used for classification is, of course, considered very important in orienting the resident to the program and in setting the scene for an acceptance of the institution's programs. Correctional officers are very sensitive to the fears and distress of the new resident and they try to handle all admission and orientation procedures in as professional and helpful a way as possible. With articulate staff and open communication, there is, of course, constant feedback and suggestions on ways of improving admission and orientation procedures.

The Classification Committee also draws up a program prescription which serves as an *initial* guide to staff. Ongoing staff meetings ensure that the program is re-assessed in response to changes in the resident or her life situation.

#### **SELECTION CRITERIA FOR INGLESIDE**

##### *Age Range*

Generally 16 to 35. Exceptions have been frequently made over the past three years to include older individuals who appear able to involve themselves in a milieu therapy program. It has been found that these individuals frequently are assisted in regaining much of their sense of loss of self-worth when enabled to assist other younger inmates experiencing similar problems to those they have experienced themselves.

##### *Sentences*

Generally speaking, an applicant should have not less than two months left to serve at the time of screening.

##### *Criminal Record*

Generally, those individuals considered for transfer have few previous convictions.

##### *Custodial Risk*

Inmates should be considered sufficiently stable to adjust in a setting of minimum security. Inmates with a history of drug abuse or inmates who are subject to deportation are not normally transferred.

##### *Academic Program*

Generally, accessibility to academic upgrading will be a criteria for consideration in the case of younger inmates.

These criteria are used as guidelines. The emphasis is on leaving room for professional judgment so as to ensure that the wisest decision is made for the individual concerned and for the existing group at Ingleside.

Selection and programming for the cottages at Vanier have been discussed since April 1968, by a Steering Committee of Psychiatrist, Nurse, Teacher, Program Co-ordinator, Social Worker, and

supervising Correctional Officers. In September two additional groups were involved, one of inmates and staff and one of first level correctional officers.

While the inmates at first advanced traditional simple methods of classification, by age, length of sentence, type of offence, etc., they are now discussing grouping in broader terms of what residents can contribute to each other.

The plan now is that assignment to cottages will be in terms of an individual's capacity for group involvement. Specialized programs, e.g. group therapy for addicts, may include people from different cottages.

One cottage will be used for (a) assessment for program as described above, and (b) for selected short-term offenders where the emphasis is on assessment and careful, selective referral to community resources. It is likely that this group will share some classes and activities with Ingleside. The aim is to have all staff geared to a therapeutic kind of approach so that shifts in a resident's attitude can be noticed and allowed for in program.

In a cottage where residents show some capacity for rational, ordered introspection, are able to look at themselves and their relations with others, a daily program could be:

7:30 a.m.	Breakfast
8:00 a.m.	House Duties
8:30 a.m.	House Meeting
9:15 a.m.	Coffee Break
9:30 a.m.	School, Physical Education, Art Class or Work
12:15 p.m.	Lunch (in cottage)
1:15 p.m.	Small Groups
2:15 p.m.	School or Work
3:15-3:30 p.m.	Break
3:30-5:00 p.m.	School or Work
5:30 p.m.	Dinner
6:30	Evening Program

Recreation, discussion, etc.

The expectation would be that people would be involved in program until bedtime. Naturally, this expectation has to be balanced against needs for privacy. The locking system in the cottages allows for residents to have keys to their own rooms; this privilege will, of course, be given selectively.

In a cottage where inmates are less articulate or for one reason or another cannot tolerate such intensive involvement or self-scrutiny, some of the group meetings may be replaced with work or training while other meetings will be handled in a focused, task-oriented way.

In all cottages, inmates will be involved in decision-making, in situations which give them experience in structuring situations and in performing in various roles, e.g., on recreation committee, house council, clothing committee, as cottage representative to administration, etc.

## PROGRAM GUIDE

(This illustration does not refer to an actual person)

JANE DOE	File No. 12345
Date of Birth:	June 7, 1948
Date of Sentence:	October 28, 1968
Sentence:	18 months indeterminate
Admitted to Reformatory:	November 1, 1968
Classification Conference:	November 13, 1968
Possible Parole Appearance:	May, 1969
Transferred to Ingleside:	November 15, 1968
Physical:	Essentially good health; needs dental treatment.
Academic:	Grade 8 completed. Has taken some of grade 9. Has capacity to complete high school. Should aim at grade 10 equivalent by possible parole date.
Vocational:	Previous experience in factory and domestic work. Interested in restaurant work; should be included in a Quantity Cooking Course before May, 1969.
Counselling:	Social Worker re family situation. Correctional Officer re relations with peers.
Work:	Has left many jobs following quarrels with colleagues. Needs to learn how to stand up for herself appropriately without temper tantrums. Needs to learn persistence as she is defeated by jobs which require consistent effort.
Personal:	Shy and insecure, tends to be brusque and aggressive. Needs help in expressing her ideas appropriately. Should be involved in discussion groups with volunteers particularly related to handling of job interviews.
Leisure Time:	Interests are very constricted. Should be encouraged to take part in sports. Has some interest in reading which should be encouraged; she should be helped to use the library and to read more critically.
Community Posts:	Should be encouraged to assume responsibility on Residents' Committees. The following objectives should be kept in mind: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i) She needs to practice making her wishes and needs known in a definitive, rational way without temper tantrums.</li><li>(ii) She needs an opportunity to be involved in decision making and to take some responsibility for decisions.</li><li>(iii) She needs opportunities to see herself as a person with some resources instead of as a helpless child who rails at the world but cannot improve her situation.</li></ul>
Aftercare:	Department of Correctional Services Aftercare, who will arrange for any specialized services which may be necessary.
Other:	Miss Doe is unmarried. Her six-month-old daughter is now being cared for by Miss Doe's widowed mother. There are problems in this arrangement but Miss Doe does not wish to make any other plan at present. If she expresses any concern, should be referred to the Social Worker immediately.

## **MAXIMUM SECURITY UNIT, WHITBY**

This maximum security unit will be used to house and treat in a controlled setting women whose controls are so fragile that they find difficulty in functioning in a less secure setting. While some people may have to serve an entire sentence there, the *aim* will be to transfer a woman to either the regular program or the medical unit at Vanier as soon as there are reasonable indications that this is a safe and sensible move for her as well as for others. The Whitby unit can accommodate ten people.

A member of the clinical staff visits the Whitby Unit weekly to consult with the correctional officers there and to interview any residents who require ongoing professional assessment to supplement the correctional officers' observations. Reports are presented to the Classification Committee, which meets weekly at Mercer and will continue to meet weekly at Vanier. The Classification Committee decides on the timing of transfer from the Whitby Unit and also appropriate placement and program after transfer. Prior to the opening of the Whitby Unit, this screening followed by review by the Classification Committee was done at Metro Toronto Jail.

## **EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM**

The teaching staff of Mercer Complex now consists of: 3 Academic Teachers (2 full time; one part time); 2 Commercial Teachers (1 full time; one part time); 1 Art Teacher (full time); 1 Physical Education Teacher (full time); 1 Home Economics Teacher (full time).

A resident may be involved in school full time or part time. At the date of writing, decisions about each resident's educational program are made by the School Committee. After the move to Vanier, these decisions will be made at the Cottage Planning Conference of each cottage.

## **VOCATIONAL TRAINING**

### *(i) Hairdressing*

At the date of writing, part-time hairdressing instructors are employed at Mercer and Ingleside. The Vanier has a well-equipped hairdressing classroom and it is planned to employ a full-time instructor.

Since provincial standards for hairdressers require minimum education of grade 10 or the ability to pass the Department of Labour's equivalency test, most residents will require academic upgrading if hairdressing instruction is to be of practical value to them.

### *(ii) Industrial Sewing*

In contrast with the creative sewing done in the Home Economics area, the emphasis in the Industrial Sewing area is on introducing the resident to



equipment and methods used in industry. Two instructors are employed in this area; the head teacher is available to them for consultation on instructional techniques.

### (iii) *Volume Cooking*

In preparation for the opening of Vanier a well-qualified chef has been added to Mercer Staff. It is planned to place in the central kitchen women who are interested in careers in quantity cooking and to provide them with theoretical as well as practical training.

### CONCLUSION

At the beginning of this section, extracts were quoted from an orientation booklet prepared by residents and staff in spring 1968. The booklet was designed as a loose-leaf one in order to allow for changes.

The present staff of the Mercer Complex includes a number of energetic resourceful people with a well-developed evaluative bent. Programs and procedures are constantly being reviewed in response to changing conditions and/or a changing population. This constant scrutiny and updating of procedures is an important part of the policy of this Department. To quote from the Statement of Purpose... "Inherent in all of the Department's operations is the principle that what serves no useful purpose should be discarded."



# ADULT MALE INSTITUTIONS



HARRY C. HUTCHISON  
B.A., M.A., PH.D.  
Administrator of Adult  
Male Institutions

Appointed to the Department in July 1965, Dr. Hutchison left his position as Chief Psychologist of the Toronto Psychiatric Hospital and the Forensic Clinic. He graduated with honours in psychology from the University of Toronto, where he received his B.A., M.A., and Ph.D., and he has since held various university teaching appointments. He is the author of several research articles in the fields of criminal behaviour and sexual deviation.

Personality types of adult male offenders range from tractable, well-motivated persons to violent, assaultive individuals to whom crime is a completely acceptable pattern of behaviour. Effective rehabilitation programs for such a diversified population can, at best, be carried out only when they are carefully subdivided into selected groups. Such classification of inmates allows each individual to be placed in a grouping that meets his needs in terms of treatment, work capabilities, learning potential, and security requirements. It is also important to evaluate his progress and make changes in his program at the appropriate times by means of classification review boards.

There is, however, no simple formula for the rehabilitative process. Men differ in attitudes and aptitudes, and in their emotional reaction to their social and cultural backgrounds; thus, even though they are grouped, individual programs must be set up which are tailored to meet the needs of each offender in our care.

## DEVELOPMENTS

Since the last annual report a new forestry camp has been opened and the training centre program has been extended. The availability of academic education through supervised private study and correspondence courses and by means of academic classes has been increased. As a result of recent evaluation, the treatment program at the clinics has been reorganized, particularly the program for pedophiles.

The impact of the new training centres, which were opened in proximity to three industrial farms, is proving to be of value not only to the students at

the training centres, but also to the inmate population of the industrial farms. It is more encouraging for those wishing to take up courses of study to know that advice and assistance is available from skilled teaching staff at the training centres.

## CLASSIFICATION

The institution to which an inmate is first assigned is governed by his age, his criminal record, the area of the province in which he resided, the factors contributing to his antisocial behaviour, and his rehabilitative potential.

## TRAINING CENTRES

Young men between the ages of 16 and 25 frequently come to us lacking in academic achievement and/or specific trade skills. For this reason every effort is made to provide them with a program of training at one of the five training centres. In addition to academic and vocational training, emphasis is placed on the social, spiritual, and recreational needs of the individual.

In an effort to keep these young men as close to their homes as possible and make visiting easier for their relatives and friends, the training centres are spread geographically throughout the province: at Brampton and Burtch in the south of the province,



Rideau in the northeast, Fort William in the northwest, and Montieth in the north. There is accommodation available at Brampton for 200; the others can accommodate up to 60, with the exception of Burtch, which presently has a 40-bed capacity. A new 60-bed unit is nearing completion.

#### SELECTION

Inmates under the age of 25 from the south are sent initially to Guelph where they are segregated in a reception centre. During their stay of two to three weeks in this centre, they are given a battery of psychological tests, interviewed, and their general conduct is noted. A social history is compiled for each inmate, with special reference to his academic abilities and standing.

During this period, the Brampton program is described, listing the trades available and discussing the acceptability of trade certificates in the community. The problems of minimum security and the need for self-control of one's behaviour are discussed, as are other facets of the program, in all of which the student must be prepared to make a positive effort.

Selection is made when the candidate appears before a Committee consisting of a psychologist and two superintendents. As a result of this evaluation, a young offender may be allocated to the Brampton Training Centre or, if he has learning difficulties, to the Burtch Training Centre. Those not immediately selected may have their case reviewed at a later date.





A summary of the training centre programs follows:

### Brampton Training Centre

#### LOCATION:

Situated within the corporate limits of Brampton on the west side of the town. (Established in January 1947, as one of the first major and progressive steps taken under the Ontario Plan in Corrections, the centre first admitted students, 37 in number, on Monday, February 3, 1947.)

#### SECURITY:

Minimum.

#### POPULATION:

Capacity: 200.

#### CLASSIFICATION:

Males, age 16 to 25 inclusive — Average ability — Good custodial risk — Having not less than 4 months left to serve on arrival — No previous training at Brampton, nor have served a sentence of more than 6 months in any other adult institution.

#### ALLOCATION TO HOUSING:

A committee allocates students to a cottage-type residence where individuals in the group share common interests.

#### PROGRAM:

The program is one of training: academic, vocational, recreational, social, and spiritual.

#### ACADEMIC PROGRAM:

Generally, all students attend academic classes. Above grade 11, study is by means of correspondence courses or attendance at local high schools.

#### VOCATIONAL TRADE TRAINING PROGRAM:

Carpentry, sheetmetal, welding, construction, quantity cooking, machine shop, motor mechanics, painting and decorating, silk-screening, bricklaying, electrical work, stationary engineering, barbering, radio and TV technology, and horticulture.

#### LIBRARY SERVICES:

A library-study room provides background information in support of the detailed training program, reference material, and books for recreational reading.

#### RECREATIONAL PROGRAM:

Physical training and eight major sports are available, with special sports programs throughout the year.



**CLUBS:**

The Gavel Club (a chartered club of Toastmasters International), St. John's Ambulance, Leadership Training, a Camera Club, a Science Club, and a Book Club.

**SPIRITUAL PROGRAM:**

Two full-time Protestant Chaplains and one part-time Roman Catholic priest administer to the spiritual needs of the students.

**Burts Training Centre**

**LOCATION:**

Near Brantford, Ontario.

**SECURITY:**

Minimum.

**POPULATION:**

Capacity: 40. (A new unit will provide accommodation for 60.)

**CLASSIFICATION:**

Males, age 16 to 25 inclusive, from southern Ontario — Slow learners — Good custodial risk — Having not less than 4 months left to serve—No previous training at Burts Training Centre, nor have served a sentence of more than 6 months in any other adult institution.

**SEGREGATION:**

The training centre is on the same property as the Burts Industrial Farm, but the two groups are completely separated.

**PROGRAM:**

The program is essentially academic and vocational training on an elementary level.

**ACADEMIC PROGRAM:**

Because of the slower learning capacities, academic training is provided on an elementary level and is geared for the individual student. Students spend part of each day in academic classes and part in vocational trade training.

**VOCATIONAL TRADE TRAINING PROGRAM:**

Training at a semiskilled level is given in sheetmetal work, woodworking, and brick laying.

**LIBRARY SERVICE:**

The provision of books in the library is directed particularly to the backward reader, and many volumes which have been specially written and printed to assist the "non-reader" are provided.

**RECREATIONAL PROGRAM:**

Physical training and outdoor sports appropriate to the season. Radio, television, cards, and film shows.



**SPIRITUAL PROGRAM:**

A full-time Protestant clergyman is on staff. Local clergymen, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, and groups such as Gideons and Salvation Army, visit on a regular basis.

**Fort William Training Centre**

**LOCATION:**

5 miles west of Fort William on Highway 61.

**SECURITY:**

Minimum.

**POPULATION:**

Capacity: 60.

**CLASSIFICATION:**

- (a) Male first offenders between the ages of 18 and 25, and
- (b) Male offenders between the ages of 16 and 18 who are recidivists sentenced by courts in Thunder Bay district.

**SEGREGATION:**

The training centre is on the same property as the Fort William Industrial Farm, but the two groups are completely separated.

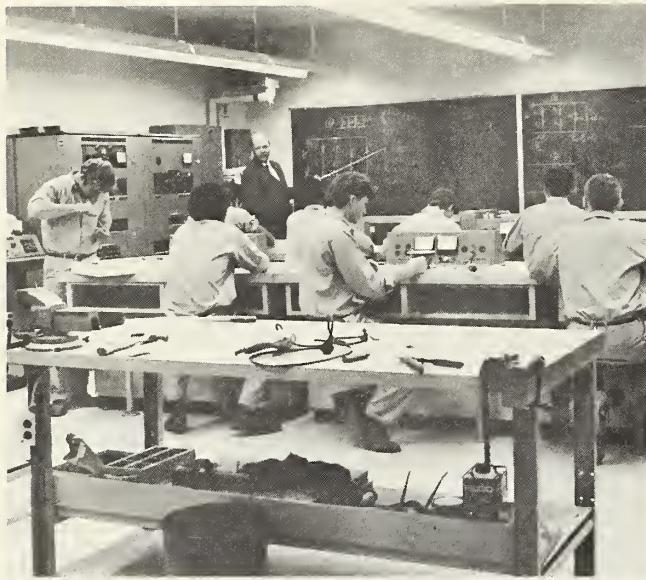
**PROGRAM:**

**ACADEMIC PROGRAM:**

Students attend school for half of each day, the other half being spent in vocational trade training. Instruction is given up to grade 10, and for higher grades study is by means of correspondence courses. Subjects taught are related to the shop training available.

**VOCATIONAL TRADE TRAINING PROGRAM:**

Carpentry, electrical work, and welding.



#### LIBRARY SERVICE:

There is a well-equipped library which contains many books to assist in the academic and vocational training program, as well as books for recreational reading.

#### RECREATIONAL PROGRAM:

Students participate in all outdoor recreation, and a further physical training program is carried out in the basement of the dormitory building pending the construction of a gymnasium. Softball, volleyball, and all field games are part of the summer recreation program. Hockey, broomball, and ice skating are included in the outdoor activities for the winter months. Numerous indoor games are made available. Television, radio, record player, and a weekly movie are also part of the indoor pastimes.

#### SPIRITUAL PROGRAM:

Local clergymen, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, as well as the Salvation Army, hold services every Sunday. Students attend the church service of their own choice.



### Monteith Training Centre

#### LOCATION:

On Highway 11, 60 miles north of Kirkland Lake.

#### SECURITY:

Minimum.

#### POPULATION:

Capacity: 60.

#### CLASSIFICATION:

- (a) Male first offenders between the ages of 18 and 25, and
- (b) Male offenders between the ages of 16 and 18 who are recidivists from northeastern Ontario.

#### SEGREGATION:

The training centre is on the same property as the Monteith Industrial Farm, but the two groups are completely separated.

#### PROGRAM:

##### ACADEMIC PROGRAM:

The students attend school for half of each day with the other half being spent at trade training. Classes are conducted up to grade 10 level, and for higher grades study is by means of correspondence courses. Subjects taught are related to the shop training available.

##### VOCATIONAL TRADE TRAINING PROGRAM:

Training is provided in bricklaying, carpentry, and small motors maintenance and repair.

#### LIBRARY SERVICE:

The library service offers recreational and educational material.

#### RECREATIONAL PROGRAM:

A sports program is organized and cards and a weekly film are offered, as well as hockey, ice skating, softball, and volleyball. A large gymnasium is nearing completion. In the fall and winter months, a biweekly educational film is shown. There are two full-time sports officers.

#### SPIRITUAL PROGRAM:

Local clergymen, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, and a Salvation Army Captain visit on a regular basis. Two part-time chaplains, one Protestant and one Roman Catholic, are on staff.

### Rideau Training Centre

#### LOCATION:

Burritt's Rapids on the Rideau River.

#### SECURITY:

Minimum.

#### POPULATION:

Capacity: 35 at present. (New dormitory under construction to accommodate 60 students.)

#### CLASSIFICATION:

- (a) Male first offenders between the ages of 18 and 25, and
- (b) Male offenders between the ages of 16 and 18 who are recidivists from eastern Ontario.

#### SEGREGATION:

The training centre is on the same property as the Rideau Industrial Farm, but the two groups are completely separated.

#### PROGRAM:

##### ACADEMIC PROGRAM:

The students attend school for half of each day, spending the other half at trade training. Classes are conducted up to grade 10 level, and for higher grades study is by means of correspondence courses. Subjects taught are related to the shop training available.

##### VOCATIONAL TRADE TRAINING PROGRAM:

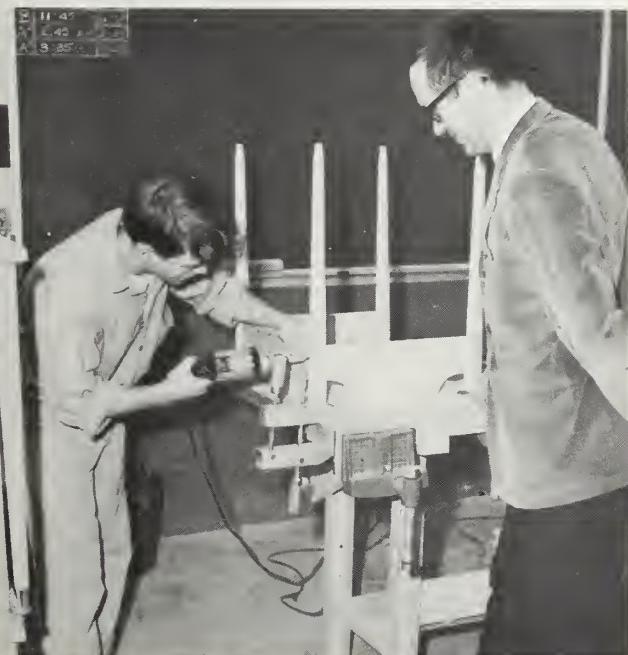
Training is provided in carpentry, welding, and bricklaying.

##### RECREATIONAL PROGRAM:

An indoor and outdoor sports program is organized and cards and a weekly film show are offered for recreational purposes. Good use is made of the well-equipped library.

##### SPIRITUAL PROGRAM:

A local Roman Catholic clergyman and a Salvation Army Brigadier visit on a regular basis. A full-time Protestant chaplain is on staff.



## REFORMATORIES

The three reformatories, Guelph, Mimico, and Millbrook, provide programs directed to a variety of inmates.

Guelph, as the oldest reformatory, is the hub of the correctional system for adult males and contains a number of facilities in addition to those of the usual reformatory. These include: a Reception and Assessment Centre for young adult males from the south of the province; a Neuropsychiatric Clinic; a food distributing centre, in conjunction with the farm, abattoir, and cannery, which provides foods to Department of Health hospitals and other correctional institutions.

A forestry camp, Camp Oliver, is also operated by the reformatory.

Mimico Reformatory, located in Metropolitan Toronto, provides accommodation principally for the short-term recidivists from Toronto and for those sent from other institutions for inpatient or outpatient treatment at any of the large Toronto hospitals. The Mimico program therefore concentrates on the development of industrial skills which can be achieved over a short term of imprisonment. An academic classroom with a full-time teacher is in operation. There are two satellite forestry camps, Camp Hillsdale and Camp Hendrie, each accommodating 40 inmates.

Millbrook Reformatory is the maximum security institution reserved for inmates whose behaviour makes them a possible danger to others and for inmates requiring segregation and evaluation for a particular treatment program.



A summary of the reformatory programs follows:

### Guelph Reformatory

#### LOCATION:

On Highway 7 on the outskirts of Guelph.

#### SECURITY:

Medium.

#### POPULATION:

Capacity: 850.

#### CLASSIFICATION:

- (a) All first offenders over 25 years of age,
- (b) 18 years to 25 years serving a first term of imprisonment from the south of the province, and
- (c) All persons under 18 years from southern Ontario.

#### SEGREGATION:

All new arrivals under the age of 24 are placed in reception and are given a battery of psychological and aptitude tests, prior to being interviewed by a classification committee which decides whether they should be sent to the Ontario Training Centre, Brampton, or the Ontario Training Centre, Burtch.

#### PROGRAM:

The program at this institution encompasses medical and psychiatric treatment, academic training, vocational training, and work training in industry and farming. Over 100 inmates are engaged regularly in group counselling.

#### ACADEMIC PROGRAM:

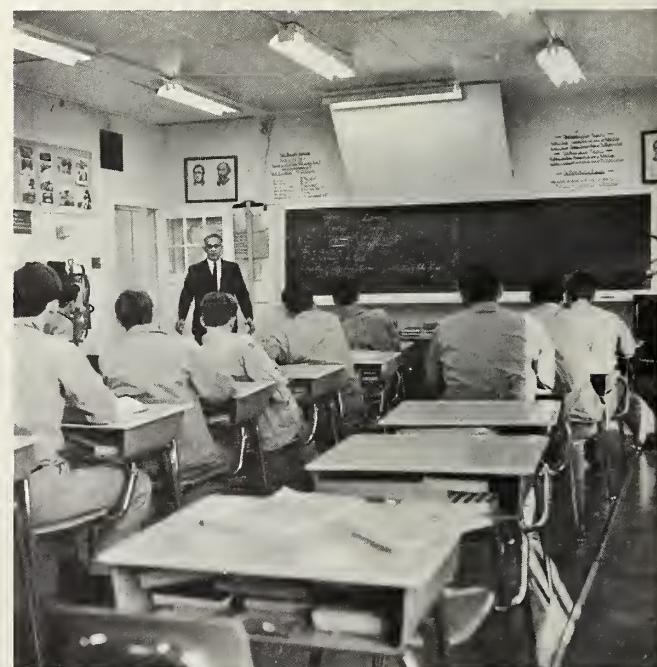
Day and evening classes are held up to and including grade 9; the classes are inspected by the local Public School Inspector. Matriculation and vocational subjects such as bookkeeping, accountancy, or trades not taught within the institution are studied under the guidance of a teacher through correspondence courses offered by the Department of Education.

#### VOCATIONAL TRADE TRAINING PROGRAM:

Instruction is given in bricklaying, carpentry, motor mechanics, painting and decorating, plumbing, sheetmetal work, and upholstering. If a man's education is not equivalent to the normal requirements of the trade, he may divide his day between the training shop and the school or he may attend school in the evening.

#### INDUSTRIAL PROGRAM:

Guelph is the Department's largest manufacturing centre. Diversified training is provided in the following: woollen mill, tailor shop, planing mill, machine shop, cannery, ice cream plant, and meat processing.



#### **LIBRARY SERVICE:**

A large library serves the wide reading needs of the inmates, providing the recreational material which can help relieve the stresses inevitable amongst an institutional population. As an educational tool, the library serves not only as a study workshop for the academic and vocational courses available to inmates, but also for private study and as a general source of information material.

#### **RECREATIONAL PROGRAM:**

A full program is operated by a team of qualified instructors. Calisthenics, athletics, and sports are regular activities for all physically fit men. Films are shown weekly.

#### **SPIRITUAL PROGRAM:**

There are full-time Roman Catholic and Protestant clergymen on the staff who are supported in their work by the Salvation Army and clergymen from other denominations.

#### **Millbrook Reformatory**

#### **LOCATION:**

Situated on the outskirts of Millbrook in Durham County.

#### **SECURITY:**

Maximum.

#### **POPULATION:**

Capacity: 200.



#### **CLASSIFICATION:**

Male prisoners, 18 years of age and over. These are divided into five groups:

*Group I* — Those inmates who have been transferred to Millbrook because of serious misconduct elsewhere;

*Group II* — Those sentenced for certain classes of sexual offences;

*Group III* — Drug addicts and certain classes of known drug users;

*Group IV* — Escapees;

*Group V* — Arsonists.

#### **SEGREGATION:**

The different groups of inmates listed above are accommodated in segregated wings of the building.

#### **PROGRAM:**

The program stresses treatment for behavioural problems of all types. Industrial training is provided and academic instruction and guidance in correspondence courses is available.

#### **ACADEMIC PROGRAM:**

Two full-time teachers and one part-time teacher teach grades in accordance with inmates' needs and abilities.

#### **INDUSTRIAL PROGRAM:**

Industries include a tailor shop; laundry; shoe repair; a jobbing shop where fireplace grilles and miscellaneous items are manufactured; a Braille printing shop where books for blind school children are stereotyped and printed; a book repair and binding shop where books from institutional libraries are repaired; and a marker plant where all Ontario motor vehicle licence plates are made.

#### **LIBRARY SERVICES:**

The spacious library houses a large collection of books on a variety of topics to suit the many different types of inmates and their reading needs; this library is particularly well used.

#### **RECREATIONAL PROGRAM:**

Exercise and recreation are provided according to season in the open central courtyard. Films are shown.

#### **SPIRITUAL PROGRAM:**

There is a full-time Protestant clergymen on staff and a Brigadier from the Salvation Army part time. Services for both Roman Catholic and Protestant inmates are held in the chapel. A priest visits weekly to conduct Sunday mass for those of the Roman Catholic faith. A rabbi attends to the spiritual requirements of inmates of the Jewish faith. Bible classes and personal counselling are also available.

## Mimico Reformatory

### LOCATION:

Situated south of the Queen Elizabeth Way off Kipling Avenue.

### SECURITY:

Medium.

### POPULATION:

Capacity is 350.

### CLASSIFICATION:

Male recidivists, 18 years of age and over, serving short terms.

### PROGRAM:

#### ACADEMIC PROGRAM:

One teacher provides instruction for grades 1 to 8. Higher grades are by correspondence course.

#### INDUSTRIAL PROGRAM:

Industrial operations at this institution consist of slipper manufacture, machine shop, and picnic table manufacture.

#### RECREATIONAL PROGRAM:

A sports program is organized by the physical training instructor, and cards, library books, and a weekly film show are offered for recreational purposes.

#### SPIRITUAL PROGRAM:

A chapel has been built by the inmates of this institution. Local clergymen, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, and groups such as Gideons and Salvation Army visit on a regular basis. There are Protestant and Roman Catholic chaplains and a Salvation Army Officer on staff.



## INDUSTRIAL FARMS

The emphasis in these institutions is on work programs for recidivists. Short-term recidivists are usually accommodated in the smaller industrial farms located in different areas of the province. Recidivists serving longer terms are accommodated in Burwash Industrial Farm which has a greater variety of industrial and agricultural operations. Two forestry camps are administered by Burwash.

### Burwash Industrial Farm

#### LOCATION:

Approximately 25 miles south of Sudbury on Highway 69. This institution consists of two separate entities, Main Camp and Camp Bison; the latter was opened in 1960.

#### POPULATION:

Capacity: Main Camp 450, Camp Bison 200.

#### CLASSIFICATION:

Male recidivists over 18 years of age with comparatively lengthy sentences.

#### PROGRAM:

The program at this institution emphasizes work training in industry and farming with academic and trades training available in appropriate cases.

#### ACADEMIC PROGRAM:

Two teachers provide classroom instruction for inmates who wish to further their academic education.

#### TRADE TRAINING PROGRAM:

A trade training program is carried out in machine shop practice, sheetmetal, bricklaying, and an oil burner course.

#### INDUSTRIAL PROGRAM:

Logging, laundry, saw mill operation, farming, and tailor shop. The maintenance industries provide training in plumbing, electrical, carpentry, vehicle repair and maintenance, and food services.

#### LIBRARY SERVICES:

Libraries are maintained at both Main Camp and Camp Bison, providing educational and recreational material.

#### RECREATIONAL PROGRAM:

An active recreational program is carried out under the direction of physical training instructors. There is a recorded music program and films are shown.

#### SPIRITUAL PROGRAM:

A Protestant and a Roman Catholic clergyman and a member of the Salvation Army are employed full time. Outside religious groups also visit this institution. One important aspect is a chapel constructed by the inmates.

#### Burtsch Industrial Farm

##### LOCATION:

Near Brantford.

##### SECURITY:

Medium.

##### POPULATION:

Capacity: 200.

##### CLASSIFICATION:

Male recidivists, 18 years of age and over, with comparatively short sentences.

##### SEGREGATION:

The industrial farm is on the same property as the Burtsch Training Centre, but the two groups of inmates are completely separated.

##### PROGRAM:

The program at this institution emphasizes work training in industry and farming.

##### INDUSTRIAL PROGRAM:

Farming, tailor shop, cannery, laundry, manufacture of snow fencing, and institutional maintenance.

##### RECREATIONAL PROGRAM:

A sports program is organized by the physical training instructor and cards, library books, and a weekly film show are offered for recreational purposes.

##### SPIRITUAL PROGRAM:

There is a full-time Protestant chaplain, and a local Roman Catholic clergyman and groups such as Gideons and Salvation Army visit on a regular basis.

#### Fort William Industrial Farm

##### LOCATION:

This institution is located on Highway 61 (Scott Highway) 5 miles west of the city of Fort William.

##### SECURITY:

Medium.

##### POPULATION:

Capacity: 90.

##### CLASSIFICATION:

Male recidivists, 18 years of age and over, with comparatively short sentences from northwestern Ontario.



##### SEGREGATION:

The industrial farm is on the same property as the Fort William Training Centre, but the two groups of inmates are completely separated.

##### PROGRAM:

Work training is carried out in construction, bricklaying, painting, farming, and institutional maintenance.

##### FARMING AND FORESTRY PROGRAM:

Farming, which includes beef and poultry raising, is the principal operation. Reclamation of land, tree planting, and bush operations are carried out on a small scale.



#### **RECREATIONAL PROGRAM:**

Organized sports consist of baseball, volleyball, field games, hockey, broomball, and skating. These sports are played under the supervision of a physical training officer. Cards, games, library books, television, radio, weekly movies, and hobby crafts are also available.

#### **SPIRITUAL PROGRAM:**

Local clergymen, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, and a Salvation Army Brigadier visit on a regular basis.

### **Monteith Industrial Farm**

#### **LOCATION:**

On Highway 11, 60 miles north of Kirkland Lake.

#### **SECURITY:**

Medium.

#### **POPULATION:**

Capacity: 120.

#### **CLASSIFICATION:**

Male recidivists, 18 years of age and over, serving comparatively short sentences from northern Ontario.

#### **FARMING AND FORESTRY PROGRAM:**

The main occupation is general farming including hog raising, dairying, and egg production; land reclamation and tree planting projects.

#### **RECREATIONAL PROGRAM:**

A sports program is organized and cards, library books, and a weekly film are offered as well as hockey, ice skating, softball, and volleyball. In the fall and winter months a biweekly educational film is shown.

#### **SPIRITUAL PROGRAM:**

Local clergymen, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, and a Salvation Army Captain visit on a regular basis.



### **Rideau Industrial Farm**

#### **LOCATION:**

At Burritt's Rapids on the Rideau River.

#### **SECURITY:**

Medium.

#### **POPULATION:**

Capacity: 160.

#### **CLASSIFICATION:**

Male prisoners, 18 years of age and over, who are recidivists with sentences up to one year from eastern Ontario.

#### **PROGRAM:**

Work training is stressed on the farm, in the industrial production, and in the reclamation and reforestation carried out at this institution.

#### **FARMING AND INDUSTRIAL PROGRAM:**

A tailor shop manufactures clothing for the Department of Correctional Services and the Department of Health. The main occupation of this institution is general farming, including dairying, hog raising, reclaiming land, and reforestation.

#### **RECREATIONAL PROGRAM:**

Indoor and outdoor sports programs are organized and cards, a library service, and a weekly film show are offered.

#### **SPIRITUAL PROGRAM:**

Local clergymen, both Roman Catholic and a Salvation Army Brigadier, visit on a regular basis. There is a full-time Protestant chaplain on staff.



## FORESTRY CAMPS

The Department operates seven minimum security forestry camps, providing work programs for selected inmates from adult male institutions and jails. Men are selected who are considered capable of responding to an open setting and the responsibility it entails. They receive training in conservation work such as pruning, thinning, and clearing, and generally prepare land for reforestation. Appropriate inmates are given instruction in the use and maintenance of chain saws.

Working in close co-operation with the Department of Lands and Forests, they carry out conservation projects which would not otherwise be economically feasible. Over a period of years work has been done, in co-operation with other agencies, to develop the historical and recreational resources of the province.

All camps are minimum security and accommodate up to 40 men, except Camp Durham which has accommodation for 18. Each camp was built by inmate labour, providing low-cost facilities and meaningful employment in conservation and forestry work. All camps have a full recreational program with sports activities, radio, television, weekly film show, and library books.

The latest forestry camp to be opened was Camp Oliver, which was named in honor of Mr. Farquhar Oliver, M.P.P. for Grey South for over forty years. This distinguished member of the Legislature lent his name to the new camp and officiated at the opening ceremonies.

From the following table it will be seen that 1,390 men (or 16.6 percent of total admissions) were involved in the minimum security forestry camp program during the year.

	IN CUSTODY APRIL 1, 1967	COMMITTED DURING YEAR	DISCHARGED DURING YEAR	IN CUSTODY MARCH 31, 1968
Portage Lake Forestry Camp (Operated by Burwash I.F.)	10	223	211	22
Wendigo Lake Forestry Camp (Operated by Burwash I.F.)	38	205	208	35
Camp Hillsdale (Operated by Mimico Reformatory)	25	216	218	23
*Camp Hendrie (Operated by Guelph Reformatory)	39	190	200	29
McCreight's Camp (Operated by Sault Ste. Marie District Jail)	22	408	405	25
Durham Camp (Operated by Millbrook Reformatory)	8	148	146	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>1,388</b>	<b>144</b>

\*Since the opening of Camp Oliver, Hendrie Camp has been operated by Mimico Reformatory.

# TREATMENT CENTRE

## Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic

### LOCATION:

On the grounds of Mimico Reformatory, which lies south of the Queen Elizabeth Way and east of Kipling Avenue.

### SECURITY:

Medium.

### POPULATION:

Capacity: 108.

### CLASSIFICATION:

The Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic offers treatment for alcoholism, drug addiction, and pedophilia.

- (a) Alcoholics: Male alcoholics from all institutions who volunteer and are accepted to serve the final 30 days of their sentence at this clinic.
- (b) Male alcoholics sentenced directly to the centre by the courts for treatment. These patients can remain at the clinic for a period up to 90 days.
- (c) Drug Addicts: Male narcotic and barbiturate addicts who are screened and selected at the Millbrook Reformatory.
- (d) Sexual Deviates: Sexual deviates screened and selected at the Millbrook Reformatory.



#### PROGRAM:

A staff of psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, and clinically trained chaplains work with clinic officers and aftercare staff to provide a full range of treatment opportunities including individual counselling, group psychotherapy, aversion therapy, occupational therapy, and various didactic programs.

During the past year a major organizational review has been undertaken with the aim of intensifying and expanding the treatment opportunities within an over-all therapeutic milieu. A team approach has been introduced involving greater participation of the therapists in decision-making around planning, development, and co-ordination of treatment for the various groups of patients.

The clinic officers have become more directly involved in the treatment process. Many are now leading discussion groups and organizing several recreational activities. To prepare the clinic officers for this new role, a series of in-service sensitivity training sessions, each of five weeks' duration, were conducted with full, voluntary staff participation. The emphasis in these sessions was on further developing the officers' awareness of and sensitivity to human behaviour and attitudes.

The aversion therapy program for pedophile patients has been transferred from Lakeshore Psychiatric Hospital to the clinic, opening the way for a better integration with the rest of the treatment plan. Dr. Richard Steffy, assistant professor of psychology at Waterloo Lutheran University, who conducted the program at the Hospital, continues as consultant.

In October 1968, the drug addict population was integrated with the rest of the patient population, removing the historical housing segregation barrier, which tended to reinforce unhealthy attitudes and create obstacles to treatment.

The clinic continues to take its place as a centre for the accumulation and dissemination of knowledge concerning addictions and sexual deviations. In 1968, it was approved as a teaching centre for the School of Social Work, University of Toronto, adding to the already established field placement of community college students and clinical training programs for chaplains and psychologists.



# ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE



F. H. POTTS, M.A.,  
*Chairman*



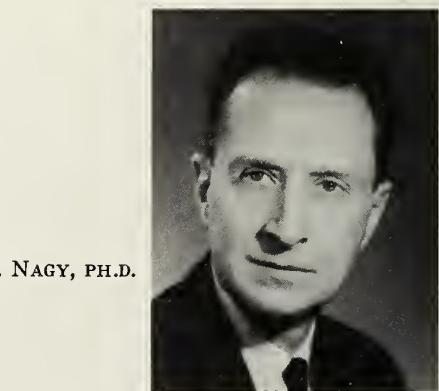
D. M. KERR



A. A. SCHRAG



J. S. MORRISON  
B.A., B.ED., M.ED.



DR. G. NAGY, PH.D.



H. R. McMANN



MRS. J. I. ROSS

## PART TIME MEMBERS

# PAROLE SERVICES

During the past year the Ontario Board of Parole held 213 meetings to consider the parole of 2,111 persons within our institutions. Of those considered, 58 percent were granted parole. During the same period, 82 percent of those who were released on parole, or eight out of every ten, completed parole successfully.

A person who receives a definite sentence in Ontario may apply for parole consideration by the National Parole Board. The Ontario Board of Parole has full jurisdiction over all indeterminate sentences and automatically interviews each individual personally, without application by the inmate. The majority of women receive indeterminate sentences and, therefore, appear before the Ontario Board of Parole. A person who has received an indeterminate sentence may be released by the Board of Parole at any time during the sentence. In view of the fact that the courts appear to look with favour on the use we make of parole, an increasing number of indeterminate sentences has been imposed in recent years.

The Parole Board requires the parolee to live up to a certain standard of conduct which is intended to assist him in his readjustment to a socially acceptable and useful life. The parolee's readjustment to normal society is made under the supervision of a trained aftercare officer who provides guidance and practical help. A parolee who violates the conditions of his parole either by committing a crime or by failing to live up to the conditions set by the Parole Board is subject to revocation of his parole and subsequent return to an institution.

The success of parole is largely dependent upon the effectiveness of the correctional program which proceeds it, the participating individual's motivation, and especially society's willingness to accept and assist the individual during this critical period. The Parole Board must attempt to determine whether the inmate has developed positive attitudes towards society and is sincerely motivated towards fulfilling a law-abiding role in the community. At the same time the Board must ensure that institutional programs have contributed as much help to his rehabilitation plans as possible.

The possibility of gaining parole acts as a deterrent to antisocial behaviour and attitudes for those in our institutions and encourages inmates to adopt socially acceptable standards of behaviour; in addition, parole allows an offender to make a supervised, more gradual adjustment from institution to community and greatly increases his chances of success.



## Ontario Board of Parole Statement.

Year Ending March 31, 1968

No. of meetings held	213
No. appeared for parole consideration:	
Men	1,933
Women	178
Total	2,111
No. of paroles effected during fiscal year:	
Men	1,127
Women	101
Total	1,228
No. successfully completed parole:	
Men	933 or 82.78%
Women	70 or 69.31%
Total	1,003 or 81.68%
No. violated parole during fiscal year:	
Men	163 or 14.46%
Women	15 or 14.85%
Total	178 or 14.49%
Paroles incompletely as of March 31, 1968:	
Men	31 or 2.76%
Women	16 or 15.84%
Total	47 or 3.83%
Total number under supervision on parole during fiscal year:	
	MEN    WOMEN    TOTAL
On parole as of April 1, 1967	492    30    522
Paroled during fiscal year	1,127    101    1,228
TOTAL	1,619    131    1,750

NOTE: Some paroles made effective during the fiscal year were authorized during the previous year and some authorized in the year 1967-68 will not be made effective until the following year.

F. H. POTTS, Chairman  
J. S. MORRISON, 1st Assistant Chairman  
D. M. KERR, 2nd Assistant Chairman  
G. NAGY, Member  
A. A. SCHRAG, Member  
MRS. J. I. ROSS, Part-time Member  
H. R. McMANN, Part-time Member

# VISITS AND SPECIAL EVENTS

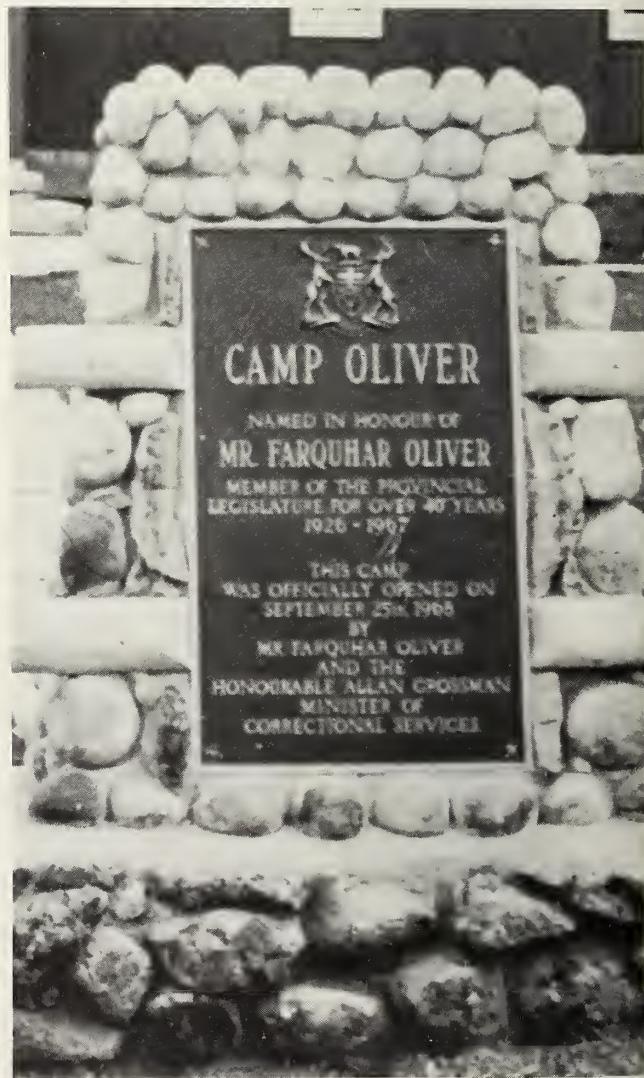
Throughout the year the Department has welcomed visitors from other provinces and from a number of countries including Egypt, Finland, Indonesia, England, Tanzania, Germany, Bolivia, and West Australia. The exchange of knowledge and ideas in the field of corrections made possible by these visits is of benefit to the Department as well as to our visitors and we look forward to the continuance of this reciprocity.

Twenty-seven Judges from the Juvenile and Family Courts of Ontario spent a day with members of staff, visiting White Oaks Village and Sprucedale Schools in Hagersville, and the Reception, Treatment, and Diagnostic Centre and Grand View School in Galt. At each school a brief seminar was held, and both during and after the tour the Judges discussed with members of the schools' staff particular points of interest. In the evening the Judges talked with senior administrators of the Department and were able to discuss in detail the programs they had seen, and to discuss generally the field of juvenile delinquency and its treatment. Members of our staff appreciated the frank discussion and the points raised by the Judges and benefitted from the observations made by them. The success of the visit as a media for inter-communication was so great that it must inevitably become an annual event.



The Ninth Annual Conference of the American Correctional Educational Association was held at the University of Toronto and was hosted by teachers from this Department. The three-day conference was attended by about 400 members of the Association from the Eastern Provinces and from the United States and was aimed at improving the effectiveness of education in correctional institutions.

Camp Oliver, the newest of our forestry camps, was officially opened by the Minister and Mr. Farquhar Oliver, an M.P.P. for over forty years, and in whose honor the camp was named. Invitations to the opening were extended to Mr. Eric Winkler, M.P.P. for Grey South, local county and municipal officials, and members of the general public. Members of the press and radio and television also attended the ceremonies.





The girls at Kawartha Lakes School gave Christmas and spring concerts to which visitors from the local Key Club and the local Junior farmers were invited. The choir from this school also sang Christmas carols in local hospitals during the festive season. The Brookside School boys' choir made a number of radio broadcasts, and one boy from this school was successful in the Royal Canadian Legion Public Speaking Contest.

Students from many of the schools took part throughout the year in inter-school track and field meets; the annual swim meet, which is held at St. John's; the basketball tournament; and creative arts, speech, and music contests.

In addition to visitors from overseas, over 4,000 members of the public visited our institutions either individually or in groups. Representatives of the news media, newspapers, magazines, radio, and television made frequent visits to our institutions featuring either day-to-day activities, special programs, or special events.

We welcome public interest in our work, and we are particularly anxious to encourage graduate students working in disciplines related to this field to see for themselves the operation of our rehabilitation programs.

During the past year, the widening of interest in the Department's work has intensified the problems which surround visits. Requests for visits to some institutions became so numerous that they had to be regulated so as not to interfere with full operation of the programs.

Visits from family and friends play a positive part in an inmate's adjustment to a rehabilitation program and they also encourage him to prepare for his return to the community.

Visits and events away from the ordinary can be made to play a purposeful part in the total rehabilitation programs operated by the Department.

